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Friday, May 7, 1976
Vaisakha 17, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Friday, May 7, 1976/Vaisakha 17, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अभ्रक सलाहकार बोर्ड

+

*710. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री के० लकप्पा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक अभ्रक सलाहकार बोर्ड का गठन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं ; और उसकी सदस्य संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त बोर्ड की हाल ही में एक बैठक हुई थी और यदि हां तो उसमें अभ्रक व्यापार के संवर्धन के लिए क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government of India have constituted a Mica Advisory Committee which will advise them on the measures for:—

(i) improving the production and export of mica; and

(ii) development of processed and fabricated mica, promotion of mica based industries and export of mica products.

There are 23 members on this Committee at present.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 22nd March, 1976. Government have taken the following decisions in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee:—

(i) Export of processed mica of sizes below No. 5, mica scrap/waste and factory cuttings has been delinked from the sharing formula. The result is that in respect of these sizes the private parties can now service 100 per cent the contracts obtained by them just as the Mica Trading Corporation can do. Export of processed mica continues to be canalised through the Mica Trading Corporation as hitherto; and

(ii) Minimum floor prices of bridge mica and mica powder have been revised downwards. Categorisation of scrap mica into two categories has been done away with.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से अभ्रक निर्यात में मन्दी आती रही है और उसी का फल हुआ कि सरकार को अभ्रक सलाहकार बोर्ड का गठन करना पड़ा । इस के लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं कि एक बहुत ही सही और अच्छा

कदम इस के द्वारा उठाया गया। मैं इस संबंध में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन कौन ऐसे देश हैं जहां अभ्रक का निर्यात हो रहा है और पिछले तीन वर्षों के अंदर इस निर्यात में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है या कमी हुई है? यदि कमी आई है तो सरकार कौन से ऐसे उपाय करने जा रही है जिस से कुछ नये देशों में भी इस का व्यापार बढ़े और जिन देशों के साथ हमारा अभ्रक का व्यापार हो रहा है उन में भी वृद्धि हो सके?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : The main buyers of our mica are USSR, socialist countries and USA.

निर्यात के बारे में पिछले तीन वर्षों के जो आंकड़े हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—सन् 1972-73 में कुल 19·52 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ, 73–74 में 17·52 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ, 74–75 में 24·22 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ। इस साल आशा की जाती है कि 22 करोड़ का अभ्रक और निर्यात होगा।

अभ्रक के निर्यात की वृद्धि के लिए जो कदम उठाने की बात आई है उस में पहला तो यह है कि हाल ही में फ्लोर प्राइस घटाई गई। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट की दशा को देख कर के किया गया। इस के अलावा क्वालिटी कंट्रोल के भी कदम सख्त किए गए हैं। मिटको झुमरी तलैया में ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खोलने का विचार कर रहा है फैब्रिकेशन के सिलसिले में और फैब्रिकेशन के सिलसिले में लोन भी देने का विचार है। मीटर्स दिए जा रहे हैं और कामन टूल रूम फैसिलिटी की योजना विचाराधीन है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने जो निर्यात के आंकड़े दिए उस में उन्होंने यह बताया कि 73–74 में 17 करोड़ और 74–75 में 24 करोड़ का निर्यात हुआ। मैं उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि यह निर्यात जो हुए हैं, फ्लोर प्राइस जब बढ़ी थी उस समय रुपये का भाव उन का बढ़ गया था, क्वांटिटी में उतनी बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हो सकी जितनी होनी चाहिए थी जैसे कि जो 17 करोड़ का माइका था वही फ्लोर प्राइस बढ़ने की वजह से 24 करोड़ का हो गया। इस को तो हम निर्यात में वृद्धि नहीं मानेंगे, फ्लोर प्राइस में वृद्धि हम इस को मान सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं दो बातें सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि बिना फ्लोर प्राइस बढ़ाए कहीं अगर घाटा होने लगा तो सरकार चाहे कि फ्लोर प्राइस बढ़ाकर मेक अप कर दे, तो यह कोई स्वस्थ्य नीति नहीं मानी जा सकती। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिना फ्लोर प्राइस बढ़ाए आप इस के व्यापार में कितनी वृद्धि कर सकते हैं?

दूसरे, जो अभ्रक सलाहकार बोर्ड का गठन किया है इस के लिए क्या वहां की संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों ने बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में रेप्रेजेन्टेशन दिया है कि सब को रेप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिला है, इसलिए इन में कुछ सदस्य संख्या बढ़ाई जाय? क्या आप इस पर भी कोई विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : यह बात जरूर है कि फ्लोर प्राइस की वृद्धि से जो राशि मिली उस में भी वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन अगर क्वांटिटी के भी आंकड़े देखे जायें तो 70–71 में 1548 टन निर्यात हुआ था, 74–75 में 843 टन निर्यात हुआ है। इस में तो कमी हुई है। लेकिन कंडेंसर जो 70–71 में 104.36 टन निर्यात हुआ था, 74–75 में 143·51 टन निर्यात हुआ। इस में वृद्धि हुई। स्प्लिटिंग्स में जो 1970–71 में 6645.50 टन निर्यात हुआ था वह 74–75 में 6994.67 टन निर्यात हुआ है। इस में भी वृद्धि हुई है। स्क्रैप और वेस्ट जो 15,234.36 टन निर्यात हुआ था 1970–71 में, 1974–75 में 27,010·36 टन निर्यात हुआ—इस में भी वृद्धि हुई है। इसी तरह से फैब्रीकेटेड माइका जो 55 टन

और स्प्लिंटिंग 552 टन 1970-71 में निर्यात हुआ था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत ज्यादा तफसील मत दीजिए।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : मैं इसलिए आंकड़े दे रहा था क्योंकि उनका चार्ज आंकड़ों पर था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका इतना ही कहना काफी था कि वैल्यू में ही नहीं, क्वांटिटी में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : चूंकि माननीय सदस्य को काफी जानकारी है इसलिए वे संतुष्ट नहीं होते।

जहां तक रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्स की बात है, काफी रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्स आये हैं और सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है तथा जो भी उचित निर्णय है वह लेगी।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The purpose of constituting the Mica Board has not been carried to its logical conclusion, because the way in which the Mica Trading Corporation is functioning has created some doubts in the minds of many people who are working in the mica factories. There is one gentleman who is sitting over there and he is indulging in underhand dealing.

MR. SPEAKKER: No allegations please. Do not spring a surprise by bringing in names of persons.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Important persons in the Mica Trading Corporation are dealing in underhand methods and as a consequence of it many mica operators have been deprived of their legitimate dues. What are the charges levelled against this Corporation and how do the Government propose to go into those charges and remedy the situation?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, it is a very relevant question. I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should follow this rule that whenever we have to level charges or allegations, we must give notice. Please do not spring a surprise on the House by bringing in the name of any organisation or person and say they are dealing in underhand practices.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Then I will withdarw my question and ask another question. I have every right to ask a question with your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question:

Closure of Cashew Factories in Kerala

*713. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the closure of many cashewnut factories in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of factories closed down at present and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to re open the closed factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) and (b). Because of a large gap between the demand and availability of raw cashewnuts, the cashew factories in the country, including those in Kerala, have necessarily to remain closed for varying periods during the year. On enquiry made from the State Government of Kerala it is understood that out of a total number of 278 factories in the State, 143 factories were not working as on 30th April, 1976.

(c) Efforts are being made to finalise purchase of raw cashewnuts from Tanzania and Mozambique and ways and means for accelerating the indigenous production are also being explored.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: May I know whether a Member of the Planning Commission, Mr. Srinivasan, had given a tour report about this industry a year ago and recommended that something must be done about it and whether the State Government have also made some recommendations, and if so, what has the Central Government done about that report?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The basic problem in the cashew industry is the gap between the availability and the installed capacity. On this Mr. Srinivasan had recommended that an effort should be made in the direction of increasing indigenous production. The Kerala Government has identified land where new plantations can be set up. The CCI is also awaiting the report of Dr. K. N. Raj which will be available in June, and thereafter we will decide on how we can financially help the new plantations In the Central sector an effort is being made to increase production, and the target is 10,000 tonnes. This is envisaged in the Fifth Plan. In the State sector, expansion of an area of 1.31 lakh hectares is the target

SHRI A K GOPALAN: May I know whether the State Government had made a recommendation some months back about the development of this industry and asked for some help from the Central Government? Have they cared for it? What have they done?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The Central Government is quite conscious and is anxious about this problem. There is a proposal in the Agriculture Ministry for a subsidy of Rs 300 per hectare per year for two years for new plantations and under this, for private plantations the target is proposed to be 85 000 hectares and for State plantations 60,000 hectares.

SHRI H. M PATEL: What were the recommendations of the State Government and what have they done about them? He has said what the Central Government wants to do. He does not say what the State Government's recommendations are and how far they have been met.

MR. SPEAKER: Was this the recommendation of the State Government?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: This is a proposal under the Central Government.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Has the State Government proposed any scheme for the development of this industry because it is a foreign exchange earner, and if so, did the Centre get that scheme? When did they get the same, and what have they done about it?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH· I am not posted with the exact dates, but generally the State Government and the Central Government are in correspondence over this issue.

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there was no new agreement with Tanzania, which is the largest cashew exporting country, regarding the sale and sale price of the cashewnuts which are imported by us and if so, whether Government propose to get the CCI to purchase at the lowest available price cashewnut in sufficient quantities for use in Kerala and other places in the rest of India and to subsidise it if necessary from the huge profits they have made during the past few years?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Efforts are being made to get cashewnuts at the best available prices In fact, the Tanzanian and Mozambique transactions could not be completed because they were demanding prices much higher than even last year's prices.. In Kenya we have succeeded in concluding a contract for 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of

cashewnuts which is the total exportable surplus available with them ,and that at a price lower than last year's.

On the question of subsidy or subsidising the imports, we have not come to any specific decision. There should not be any panic on this because we are getting our own raw cashewnuts from fresh crops currently.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: My question was whether the CCI will subsidise from the huge profits they earned during the last few years.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you anything to say on the subsidy by the Cashew Corporation?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It will not be possible for me to make a stattement.

Textile Staff prone to bronchitis

*714. SHRI JAGANNATII MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that textile staff is more prone to bronchitis; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) and (b). It is a known fact that workers in the spinning and weaving Departments are more prone to Bronchitis. One way of minimising this hazard is to control flow of cotton fluff and dirt. Some mills have installed fluff/dust suction machines. The need for mills installing such suction machines and maintaining better standard of cleanliness has been brought to the notice of Indian Cotton Mills' Federation for appropriate action.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि टैक्सटाइल मिल्स के कर्मचारियों में यह बीमारी विशेष रूप से पायी जाती है। तो क्या इस की जांच करने के लिये उन्होंने समय समय पर ऐक्सपर्ट टीम की नियुक्ति की है? अगर हां, तो उस टीम का क्या कहना है, और गत तीन वर्ष मे क्या देखा गया है, इन की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है या कमी हुई है?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Two studies were made: one by the Employees State Insurance Corporation and another by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Employees State Insurance Corporation's figures show that there has been—though it was not for the textile industry alone, it was for all industrial workers—a lessening of incidence of this disease. In 1972-73, per thousand workers, the incidence was 251.5; in 1974-75, it was 249.7 and for family members of the insured members, it was 260.7 in 1972-73 and in 1974-75, it was 224 per thousand workers. So, we see that this incidence has come down. The Indian Council of Medical Research came to a conclusion that the lung congestion known as biosinuses was maximum in the textile industry.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि इस बीमारी को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिये इन्होंने इंडियन काटन मिल्स फेडरेशन को आदेश दिया है कि आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाय। तो मिल्स ने अभी तक कौन सी कार्यवाही की है और मरीजों पर इस का क्या असर हुआ है, यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We have recently advised the ICMF. It is too early to make an assessment.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister in his reply has stated that the matter is being brought

to the attention of the Cotton Mills' Federation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why is it that the Government cannot immediately see that these measures for protecting the workers at least be introduced in these mills and the National Textile Corporation? Recently, I visited a couple of mills. When I asked them about this, they said that they did not have money. In a key issue like this, where the Government can take an immediate action themselves, why is there delay?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We will look into the matter within the financial constraints that we have.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: As far as his statement is concerned, it is a known fact that the textile workers are getting not only Bronchitis but T.B. also, because they inhale this cotton. Why cannot some research be done and these textile workers be given mask or something like that so that they cannot inhale this cotton? Only insurance scheme is not enough. I would like to know what action Government is thinking of taking in this matter to save the life of these textile workers?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The suggestion is well taken. The measures that will be required to be taken are that there should be exhaust fans in the various units; that instead of multi-faced blow rooms, there should be single-faced blow rooms and that there should be air-conditioning.

Publicity for scheme of Nationalised Banks to finance small traders, artisans and craftsmen

*715. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate publicity has been given to the recent scheme of nationalised banks to finance small traders, artisans and craftsmen and if so, through what media;

(b) whether the media of publicity chosen are such as to be effective in reaching the above category of persons who fall mainly in the illiterate and semi-literate class; and

(c) the other concrete steps taken to educate the small borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c): Taking into consideration the special needs of the illiterate and semi-literate class of clientele, appropriate audio-visual media such as advertisements in local dailies in regional languages, distribution of leaflets, display of posters, hoardings, exhibition of slides and films in theatres and villages, participation in and organisation of exhibitions, melas, puppet shows and commercial broadcast, etc. are being adopted by public sector banks in their efforts to give adequate and effective publicity to their various schemes to finance small traders, artisans and craftsmen. Some of the other concrete steps to educate and assist small borrowers are as follows:

(i) Banks' field staff visit villages where the craftsmen and artisans are concentrated to explain to them in the regional language the salient features of various credit schems formulated by banks.

(ii) Governmental agencies like Directorates of Industries, Khadi and Village Industries' Commission, Handicrafts Boards, Project officials of rural industries projects, District Agricultural Officers, Block Development Officers, etc., also assist in the dissemination of information regarding various credit schemes,

(iii) At the time of filling up of application forms for loans,

sanctioning of advances and disbursing of monies, borrowers are advised by bank officials regarding the terms and conditions of advances like rate of interest, repayment periods, etc. Banks also help borrowers in the procurement of machinery, tools, raw materials and marketing of goods where feasible.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister has been good enough to give a list of the publicity media or the methods of propaganda in which he has listed almost everything. However, in view of my personal ignorance, may I know as to what are the limits upto which small traders, artisans and craftsmen get loans, and what is the nature of security that is insisted upon? Now, "the word of the mouth" is not one of the means of communication that you use, that is to say, I get loan and somebody else comes to know of it. "The word of the mouth" publicity is fairly negative in respect of the small borrowers since each one of them comes back from the bank saying, "You apply for it but you do not get it." In this background, may I know what is the ratio of sanctions to applications? How many applications you receive and, out of them, how many you sanction?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the question. The question relates to publicity for schemes of nationalised banks to finance small traders, artisans and craftsmen. The question of assistance to these people is absolutely a different question. The part (b) of the Question is, whether the media of publicity chosen are such as to be effective in reaching the above category of persons....

MR. SPEAKER: The part (c) is about educating the small borrowers.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So, this has absolutely nothing to do with the assistance to this category of persons.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The proof of the pudding is in its eating. How do I assert, it is effective or not effective unless and until I come to know, after the publicity, the people are getting loans. I feel, it is the most relevant information as to what is the ratio..

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your second supplementary.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is very much connected. We are not votaries of the suggestion that the doors of the banks should be thrown open like those of a charitable institution. The loans should be financed; the production should take place and they should be recovered. May I, therefore, know whether as a part and parcel of distinctly related to the publicity, there are certain norms laid down for judging the competence of the bank staff, that small borrowers do get a preference to large borrowers in the matter of loans.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of giving assistance to small borrowers is concerned, I must say, half a dozen times even in this very session of Parliament, I have read out the figures and statistics on the floor of the House. I do not remember a single day when a question relating to that has not come up. So far as this Question is concerned, it is specifically related to the effect of publicity rather than to assistance to this category of people.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the effect of publicity?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It has been quite popular.

MR. SPEAKER: Are the numbers coming up?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir. It has become effective. At the same time, I do agree that there is still a gap to be bridged. That is not merely a question of publicity. The question of overall resource position is also there.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: In view of the fact that a large number of banks have been opened in small villages, may I know whether the bank officials in small villages—in small village banks, the work will be very much less—go to the people, specially, the small traders, artisans and craftsmen, and tell them that this type of facilities are available to them saying. "You come and approach us; we are prepared to give you loans."? Is that type of propaganda going on in villages?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In some of the areas, this type of propaganda is going on. We would like that more and more bank officials go to the villages and tell the people the various schemes that are applicable and available to them.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister is somewhat too literal in interpreting the question. The question was whether the publicity is effective in reaching the applicants and so on and, therefore, I would submit that this question is relevant—how many people have applied, whether the ratio of sucessful aplicants is increasing that is out of those who apply, how many are able to get loans. This is part of the effective measures you claim you are taking and, therefore, I do submit that the Minister may be good enough to give a reply to this question.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This figure is not with me but if Hon. Members insist, although I had given it earlier, I can furnish the same again.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: As for publicity of family planning, now-a-days, it is known to almost all the people of the country, whether literate or illiterate. But has the Ministry made any survey through banks or through the Statistical Survey of India, with the help of other Departments, in order to make an assessment of how far the people falling in the category of small artisans and craftsmen and other illiterate people do actually know about the schemes that are available to them? Secondly, will the Minister tell us how many schemes have been approved for these artisans and craftsmen by the nationalised banks and how many of them have been publicised and made known to the people?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the actual figure is concerned, I had mentioned, in reply to another Hon. Member's question, that I require notice. But I can tell the Hon. Member that we are trying to create an impact through various measures like audo-visual measures, and some of them are laid down in the statement.

As far the question as to whether it has had effect, the answer is 'yes' because more and more people are coming up and the bank people are also going to provide assistance to artisans and craftsmen. But it would be difficult to quantify exactly what has been the effect of this publicity on the small borrowers because there is no yardstick for measuring the effect. But it is a fact that more and more people are coming up and more and more assistance is being given. If the Hon. Members are interested in the figures, I can give them later on.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न का (ख) भाग प्रचार के माध्यम के बारे में है। आज हमारे गांवों में जो कम पढ़े लिखे और अशिक्षित आदमी हैं, वे भी जूता पहने और छाता लगाए बैंकों मे आते हैं और उन की रुचि रोजगार में जाने की हो गई है। कहीं कहीं बैंकों में तो कुछ भले आफिसर्स हैं और वे उन को बतला देते हैं लेकिन बहुत से बैंकों में ऐसा नहीं है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन के बैंकों में यह हिदायत है कि अगर कोई इन्फार्मेशन लेने के लिए जाए, तो उन के जो कारकुन हैं, वे उस को सही सही बतलाएं कि फलाने फलाने काम में तुम पैसा लगा सकते हो।

मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि देहातों के आदमी अगर भोजपुरी बोलते हैं तो इन से बैंक के जो आदमी हैं वे खड़ी बोली बोलते हैं या दो चार लाइनें अंग्रेजी की भी बोल देते हैं। इस के लिए इन्होंने कोई हिदायत दी है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंकों को और खास तौर से स्टेट बैंक को कोई ऐसी हिदायत दी गई है कि अगर कोई अशिक्षित आदमी, जो कि व्यापार करना चाहता है कोई इन्फार्मेशन लेना चाहे तो उस को प्रेम पूर्वक बैठा कर सारी बातें समझाई जानी हैं या नहीं और यह नहीं होता है कि उस को जल्दी जल्दी बना दिया और वह घबड़ा कर वापिस चला जाता है? भाग (ख) का आप जवाब दें। इस के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई निर्देश है कि गांव का कोई अनपढ़ आदमी व्यापार के बारे में जानने के लिए जाए, तो उस की पूरी बात सुन कर मदद करे?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as assistance to the small borrowers and explaining the schemes to them in their own language is concerned, we have already issued instructions and so far as the question about his particular region. . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन के जो आदमी वहां पर है उन को ये समझाएं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समझाएंगे।

Income Tax Defaulters and Evaders in Karnataka

*716. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that many income tax defaulters and evaders in Karnataka are absconding; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). On the basis of information presently available, demand of Rs. 14.37 lakhs is outstanding in the case of Shri Kapi Mohammed s/o Shri Kapir Abdul Khader, Kumta (North Kanara District). Shri Kapi Mohammed has been declared an absconder under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. He is absconding since 24th January, 1975.

Income-Tax assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 was made ex-parte in his case in January, 1976 raising a demand of Rs. 14.45 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 8,000/- has been recovered as a result of proceedings under section 226(3) of Income-tax Act, 1961. Further action for recovery will be taken as provided under the law.

SHRIMATI PRAVATHI KRISHNAN: According to the reply of the hon Minister, Shri Kapi Mohammed is now absconding, and he has also been found guilty of smuggling activities. I would like to know how it is that they came across smuggling activities by him and what action has been taken in respect of checking those activities. Secondly, I would like to know whether the amount of Rs. 14.45 lakhs is in addition to Rs. 14.37 lakhs or whether the amount of Rs. 14.45 lakhs is an increase over Rs. 14.37 lakhs, because that is not clear from the answer. Is it for two years that the tax is outstanding or is it only for one year?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part is concerned, I have already indicated the action taken against Mr. Kapi Mohammed to prevent him from smuggling activities. We have issued detention orders against him under COFEPOSA.

Regarding the assessment year, I have already mentioned that it is for the year 1975-76; it is there in the text of my answer.

In regard to the mode of recovery, I have already indicated that the mode of recovery will be as per the provisions of law; ex-parte assessment was made.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: For which assessment year?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: That is for 1975-76.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: There are two figures here. One says: 'On the basis of information presently available, demand of Rs. 14.37 lakhs is outstanding..; and there is also another figure of Rs. 14.45 lakhs. Is this for 1975-76?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes; I have mentioned it.

I will repeat it for the hon. Member:

> "Income-tax assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 was made ex-parte in his case in January, 1976 raising a demand of Rs. 14.45 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 8,000 has been recovered."

If you deduct this figures of Rs. 8,000 from Rs. 14.45 lakhs, it comes to Rs. 14.37 lakhs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Since this gentleman, Mr. Kapi Mohammed, is at the moment absconding, I would like to know whether measures have been taken to confiscate his whole properties under the Act in regard to smuggling activities.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as confiscation of properties is concerned, it is known to the hon. Member that, under the Act passed by the Parliament, notices are issued by the competent authorities and steps are taken thereunder. In regard to other methods which exist under the ordinary law regarding attachment of the properties of the absconders, the Chief Presidential Magistrate of the district concerned, Karwar district, has attached the properties of this particular absconder.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What is the value?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Many of the notorious smugglers like Haji Mastan are either arrested in Bangalore or absconding from Karnataka. What are the reasons that Bangalore has become the rendezvous of these people? Is it because the Central Intelligence or the local administration are not taking effective steps? We see that many of these people are either caught there or absconding from there. I want to know whether any action is being taken to strengthen the Centarl Intelligence and also to see that the Enforcement Diviision is made stronger to avoid such things. It is not my intention to cast aspersions on any one.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: If the persons against whom orders of detention under COFEPOSA are issued, are not arrested by the local administration and they try to manage to go to certain other parts, we try to arrest them. And in fact, out of 25 people absconding in Karnataka, as many as 21 have already been arrested and only 4 are still at large.

Proposal to start crumb rubber factories in Kerala

*717. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start crumb rubber factories in Kerala;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has approached the World Bank for financial help for the proposed factories; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Appraisal Mission of the World Bank is expected to visit India soon to continue discussions with the Government of India before they can take final decision in the matter.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there are already half a dozen crumb rubber factories in Kerala but they cannot sell their products due to the fact that the tyre manufacturers are not taking to this particular type of rubber and if so, will the Government consider the demand from the producers to export this type of rubber and also other types of rubber which are surplus?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It was precisely on account of this problem that the Government took a decision that STC should purchase rubber and the STC has purchased 2000 tonnes and it will be exported.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: In spite of the fact that the STC is exporting about 2000 tonnes of rubber, does the Government realise that the rubber-growers in Kerala are getting only half the prices which they were getting last year and is it because the State Trading Corporation is buying the rubber only through one agency instead of taking the rubber directly from the producers? This Rubber Marketing Federation which is acting as an intermediary is making profits by buying the rubber from the producers and then selling it to the STC. Why should not the STC directly buy it from the producers so that they can get a fair price for their produce?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The price prevailing at the moment is Rs. 630 per quintal. This is not half the price of last year but, of course, it is very much lower than last year's price, and there is distress on this account. Yes, it is a fact that the STC is purchasing from the Rubber Marketing Co-operative because this organization is made up of small growers and it will be easier to buy from co-operative organizations of small growers than going to each individual. That is the difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: His point was that they are getting a big margin.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About the margin the Marketing Federation is getting I am not aware. But certainly STC is losing in the bargain.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by concerns owned by Somani Brothers

*718. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Qn. No. 333 on January 30, 1976 regarding violation of foreign exchange regulations by concerns and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the complaints received by the Government about the alleged violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations against ceramic concerns owned by Somani Brothers in Haryana and eleswhere and against the Chairman and other Directors of the Company have since been completed; and

(b) if not, what is the present position in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. SARADISH ROY: The Minister has said that the investigation has been completed. If so, what are the findings of the investigation and what steps have since been taken in the pursuance of those findings?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Regarding the finding, we find that the Enforcement Directorate had

tried and contacted Mr. Haldia who was the ex-Manager of this company and he categorically denied having sent any complaint of this nature and he also denied of having any information whatsoever which would be a contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulations.

Secondly, there was another complaint lodged by Mr. Bhargava, but, in spite of the best efforts, this gentleman could not be traced.

Therefore, we find on the basis of the categorical refutation and no information being available, the Enforcement Directorate said that there was no authentic information to pursue the matter any longer.

So far as Foreign Exchange Regulations are concerned, we have tried to inquire from other agencies also because we find members are interested and a number of questions have been put in this connection, and I can say that the Customs authorities who were also contacted, said that upto the end of 1974, after the first complaint has been lodged, nothing adverse has been found against these people and that there is nothing regarding the contravention of foreign exchange rules so far as Customs are concerned.

Also in this connection we may say that the CBI also, to the best of my information, have nothing against this company and as a last resort, the case was sent to the Inspection also and they also found that the various things received have been truly entered into the books and the consumption also noted and they have not been able to find anything from the imports and exports. So we find that all these have not been substantiated and as such it is not possible to take any action on the basis of these charges.

DR. SARADISH ROY: Last year, some of the officers of this concern at Bahadurgarh were arrested. I would like to know whether they were in any way connected with violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act or smuggling activities? What are the findings of the Government? Were they connected with this Company?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: No officers of this company had been arrested. This was denied in reply to the question put previously. In view of this, the question of reply to other questions does not arise.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Is it a fact that during the investigation and before the start of investigations some files and documents of Somani Hindustan Sanitary Works were lost and were reported to be not available before the officers who investigated into the matter? Does the Government, in such cases of high alleged violation of foreign exchange regulations, etc., take steps to impound the pass port till the investigation is over? Is it done in all the cases or not? During the investigation period was the pass port impounded so far as Somani was concerned? These people have branches in the overseas and did they negotiate with their counterparts during investigation period so as to completely frustrate the purpose of the Government?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is not to our knowledge whether these files were available or not. On the basis of the second complaint which was lodged, on investigation in March 1976 we found that some of these files were with the Sales Tax Department. We got them to find out the correct position. The question of reply to the second part of the question does not arise.

World Bank Loans for Agricultural Development

*724. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans for agricultural development given by the World Bank are all tied loans;

(b) whether there are any untied loans; and

(c) objections of the World Bank to give loans without linking them up with specific schemes and projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). World Bank Group's loans are not tied to our securing equipment from any particular source/country. The Bank however, in majority of cases, provides funding only for specific projects/programmes. In Agriculture also. World Bank Group's assistance has been confined to specific projects though they have provided a line of credit of $ 75 million for the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: 'World Bank Group's loans are not tied to our securing equipment from any particular source/country' to that extent it apparently looks to be an untied loan. The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development is considered to be a bank not in the capitalist group of countries—United States as well as western hemisphere. May I know whether the whole process of sanctioning of loans does not result ultimately in slacking of the projects that we undertake so much so that the supplies of the machinery, technology or capital equipment gets tied up to those countries where the World Bank has interest. I would like to know whether such instances have come to the notice of the Government and whether the very nature of the projects picked up by them ultimately result in our going into the bloc which they desire?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, I think the question has to be tackled from two aspects. He does concede that it is untied to a certain extent and we do concede that it is left open to all the member countries in the World Bank—their number is about 125—and there is an international bidding competition and they can bid amongst themselves also. Apart from that it is open to the borrower country to bid there and as in the case of India, in most of the cases our own bidders have received the award and, therefore, it is not forced on to us to go in a particular slant or in a particular country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, in many projects which have been picked up by the World Bank, *viz.*, dairy projects, minor irrigation projects and others irrespective of the fact that they say that a free-line credit of 75 million dollars has been provided to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation is it not a fact that even in respect of certain areas in this country there is a slant in respect of the World Bank that they have favoured certain States and certain areas and dis-favoured certain areas at the time when they get tied-up? I want to know as to how are you going to untie these loans?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking the same question in a different form.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, in order to provide land to the weaker sections of the people, a scheme was contemplated by the Central Government to reclaim the Chambal ravines. The World Bank was approached and a good amount of money was allotted. May I know as to how much of money was allotted and what have you done for reclamation of that area?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, this is a specific question and I want a separate notice for it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, has the attention of the hon'ble Minister been drawn to the fact that two days back there was a news-item in the 'Economic Times' that the World Bank is going to finance as a soft loan for the development of

command area under new projects in Andhra Pradesh? May I know whether this word 'soft loan' is a tied loan or a loan for development of that area?

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are referring to Nagarajuna Sagar command area.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, a 145 million dollar loan has been given for the Nagarjuna Sagar project and it is not soft like the IDA but it is also not expensive like the IBRD.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I could not understand.

MR. SPEAKER: She says that it is in-between the two.

Trade Agreement between India and Nepal

*726. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has been signed between India and Nepal during the Nepalese Premier's visit to New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: May I know from the Minister whether the Indian Ambassador to Nepal, Shri Rasgotra, had any discussion with Nepal's Foreign Secretary, Shri Uddav Dev Bhat and also the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Harka Bahadur Burung at Kathmandu on the 29th April, as reported by the newspaper 'Indian Nation' published from Bihar regarding the implementation of the Trade and Transit Treaty between the two countries? If so, what is that Trade and Transit Treaty and also the outcome of their discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: You asked about a new agreement and the reply has been 'no'. Now you are asking about implementation of the existing trade and transit agreement. It does not arise.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I will ask the second question.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Yes. What are the existing trade agreements between India and Nepal, what are the new avenues and whether goods exported to Nepal are not transferred to China?

MR. SPEAKER: They are all in published documents. He may see them in the Library.

Assets of Nationalised and Private Sector Banks

*728. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) the total assets of the nationalised banks and what profit has been earned by them in 1975; and

(b) the total assets of the Private Sector Banks and the total profit earned by them during 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Information regarding the total assets of the nationalised banks *vis-a-vis* the private sector

banks, as at the end of 31st December 1975 and the aggregate published profits earned by them during the year 1975, is not yet available to Government, since, in the case of most of the banks the audited accounts are still being finalised for being approved by the respective Boards.

However, the figures of total assets and the published profits of the 14 nationalised banks, the State Bank of India group of banks and private sector banks including foreign banks, based on their published accounts for the year ended 31-12-1974 are furnished below:

(Rs. in crores)

Banks	Total Assets	Aggregate published profits
A. *Public Sector Banks* :		
(*i*) 14 Nationalised Banks	9111·00	22·98
(*ii*) State Bank of India	3642·47	4·61
(*iii*) 7 Subsidiaries of State Bank of India	898·33	0·62
B. *Private Sector Banks* :		
(*i*) Scheduled Banks of which		
(*a*) Indian	1419·98	3·10
(*b*) Foreign	1210·50	6·29
(*ii*) Non-Scheduled Banks	24·18	0·08

N.B. The published profits of the different banks are not strictly comparable with reference to their total assets. The practice of the banks in arriving at the published profits varies from one another; some banks make provision for bonus/ex-gratia before arriving at the published profits and some banks make appropriations for bonus/ex-gratia, from the published profits.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I find from the statement that the profits of foreign banks in this country, in the private sector naturally, are a great deal more in proportion to their total assets than are the profits of our nationalised banks or even the scheduled Indian banks which have not been nationalised. The figures show that the foreign banks' profit rate is at least double if not more than what it is in the case of the SBI and other nationalised banks. What is the mystery behind this?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: More efficient management.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as a bank's profitability *vis-a-vis* its assets is concerned, various banks follow different practices. For instance, I can give one example, regarding bonus and ex-gratia. Some banks include it in the profit, some do not. Recently, particularly regarding public sector banks, perhaps hon. members are aware that after the nationalisation of certain very important sectors in the country, quite a huge amount of money, mostly from the public sector banks which have been nationalised, was treated as bad debts. But I can say that since 1973 onwards both the income and expen-

diture of the banks are increasing and the total profitability is also correspondingly increasing. Of course, it may not be so much proportionate to the total assets.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am sorry I have not got an answer. If the Minister wants to refer to his aides for an answer later on, it is different. In the case of 14 nationalised banks with total assets of Rs 9 111 crores, the published profit is Rs. 22 98 crores, a proportion of 1 to 415—I was trying to work it out, it may be a little wrong For the SBI it is almost similar: total assets Rs 3,642.47 crores and aggregate published profits Rs 4.61 crores, a proportion of 1 to 800 or something like that. Then the foreign banks' total assets Rs 1,210 50 crores and aggregate published profits Rs 6.29 crores, 1 to 200 They are making at least double the profits that our own banks in the private or public sector are making, and this cannot be explained away by some differential figures in regard to bonus or DA or whatever else it may be There must be some mystery which has got to be resolved, and that is what I want Government to find out.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE; There is no such mystery; apart from the facts I have already mentioned, it is known to hon members that since nationalisation, these public sector banks have opened 5,500 branches in the rural areas. Not a single new bank branch has been opened by any of the existing foreign banks; they are operating in their set areas with their set clients Therefore, when the banks are launching on their expansion on such a massive scale, it is expected that immediately after the installation of a new branch, it cannot earn profit But in spite of that, I have indicated that profitability is increasing and compared to 1973-74 and 1974-75, those increased figures are there. Of course, it may not be as proportionate to the total assets as in the case of the foreign banks.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I had asked for a clarification.

In regard to the scheduled Indian banks, in the private sector, their total assets are Rs. 1,419.98 crores and their profit is Rs. 3.10 crores. They have not got the responsibility of your nationalised banks, as you say of opening new branches and all the rest of it on the scale on which you seem to operate. But how is it that our Indian banks do not make profits which the foreign banks do? There must be some hocus-pocus in view of so many reports that have come to us.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Apart from meeting expenses, it is known to hon. members that most of the concessional rates of interest, differential rates of interest, even for the financing of plans; investment in securities at lower rates of interest, all these things are done; the lion's share of it is being done by the public sector banks. 85 per cent of the total banking operations are in the public sector; that is why their profitability cannot be compared with the profitability of those banks who are operating in selected areas.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गैर-सरकारी विमान सेवायें चलाया जाना

*711. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी विमान सेवायें चलाये जाने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ख) गैर-सरकारी संचालकों को यह सुविधा प्रदान करने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) गैर सरकारी विमान सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये सेवायें किन मार्गों पर चालू की जायेंगी तथा इसका सरकार द्वारा संचालित विमान सेवा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख). हाल में नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक ने एसी पार्टियों से आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किए थे जो उन नौ मार्गों पर विमान सेवाएँ चलाने की इच्छुक थीं जिन पर फ़िलहाल इंडियन एयरलाइंस परिचालन नहीं कर रही । इंडियन एयरलाइंस विमानन ईंधन के मूल्य में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप परिचालन की लागत में वृद्धि तथा अपने विमान-बेड़े की तंग स्थिति के कारण इन मार्गों पर विमान सेवाएँ परिचालित करने में असमर्थ है।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए सारांश LT-10805/76].

Lifting of ban on Rayon Yarn Export

*712. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift the ban on Rayon Yarn export; and

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to such consideration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) On the recommendations of the Central Committee consisting of spinners and weavers, a limited quantity of viscose filament yarn (rayon yarn) has been allowed for export on an *ad hoc* basis.

(b) The above limited export has been allowed because of sluggish demand in the domestic market and in order to ensure fuller utilisation of the installed capacity.

Loan sanctioned by Industrial Finance Corporation to different Projects in States

*719. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned in April this year, loans to States for different projects;

(b) whether the assistance includes foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10806/76].

Proposal to scrap control over cloth

*720. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to scrap control over cloth; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received for at least suspending the controlled cloth production scheme temporarily.

(b) Government have not agreed to scrap or suspend the scheme for the production of controlled cloth.

Circulation of bogus Travellers' Cheques in India

*721. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of bogus travellers' cheques are in circulation in India; and

(b) whether such cases have been detected by Government and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not received any complaint regarding circulation of bogus travellers' cheques. However, in 1975, 11 cases of travellers' cheques encashed by different banks in India were subsequently reported by the drawee banks as 'Stolen or lost', or 'signatures do not conform', and that in six cases police complaints have been filed by the banks concerned.

Development of Tourist Centres in Gujarat

*722. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop some more places as tourist centres in the Central Sector in Gujarat State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Due to the constraint on resources and reduction in the Plan outlay of the Department of Tourism, only the spill-over schemes from the Fourth Plan have been taken up for completion in Gujarat. The construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.93 lakhs is likely to be completed shortly. A Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4.7 lakhs. A Forest Lodge at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.11 lakhs is under construction and is likely to be completed shortly.

The new schemes proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector during the Fifth Plan are a camping site at Ahmedabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, a motel at Ahmedabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs and a transport unit at Ahmedabad at an estimated cost of Rs 3 lakhs. These schemes will be taken in hand subject to availability of funds and feasibility studies

A mini-bus is proposed to be provided at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary by the Department of Tourism for viewing wild life

Relief to Darjeeling Tea Industry

*723 DR RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the viability of Darjeeling Tea Industry has been declining very rapidly; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government propose to take to put it back on sound footing in view of the fact that the duty relief to Darjeeling tea is not enough?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is fully aware of the needs of tea industry including the one in Darjeeling and the question of giving appropriate relief is under constant review.

Off-take of Rubber

*725. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry convened a meeting of automobile tyre manufacturers to discuss the off-take of rubber;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at; and

(c) how far are they being implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Automobile tyre manufacturers were asked to increase their off-take and stock level of natural rubber.

(c) Manufacturers have stepped up their purchases and brought their stock level to 5 weeks' requirements in March, 1976 as compared to 3 weeks' stock held m October, 1975.

Glider's Flying Clubs

*727. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether every capital of States or Union Territories in the country have Glider's Flying Club; and

(b) if not, when are they expected to have one each?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are several aspects that have to be gone into before new flying clubs are established. These are, (a) the high cost of operation of aircraft consequent on incerase in price of aviation fuel, (b) unemployment amongst Commercial Pilot's Licence holders and (c) financial constraints on Government in regard to subsidising the clubs. In the circumstances, Government generally do not encourage formation of new flying clubs

2. The formation of a gliding club at any part of the country, including State capitals, is given consideration depending upon local enthusiasm, technical feasibility, availability of funds and equipment.

Export of coal

*729. SHRI N. F. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are bulk importers of coal from India; and

(b) the extent to which India is the chief exporter of coal to these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Bangladesh, burma and Nepal are the bulk importers of coal from India. Almost all their requirements of coal are met by us.

Textile Machinery Export Order from Indonesia

*730. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive textile machinery export order from Indonesia has been secured, if so, the amount involved;

(b) whether the contracts for this order have been signed, if so, the names of parties to the contracts and the terms of payment and the delivery period; and

(c) whether necessary bank guarantee for deferred credit has been obtained and if so, who furnished it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of Haldia as a Tourist Spot

3496 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme in the Central Sector to develop Haldia as a tourist spot; and

(b) whether any tourist hotel is also proposed to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) There is at present no scheme in the Central Sector to develop Haldia as a tourist spot or to set up a hotel there.

Scheme to Recast Credit Policy towards Fertiliser Projects

3497. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been evolved on the basis of which the term-lending financial institutions have been asked to recast their credit policy towards fertiliser projects; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), as the principal financial institution, has taken a decision to consider suitable relaxations in its usual norms regarding minimum promoter's contribution and the debt: equity ratio in the matter of financial very large fertiliser projects as under:—

(i) *Promoter's contribution.*

Project cost	Minimum Promoter's contribution.
O to Rs. 50 crores	15%
Rs. 51 crores to Rs. 150 crores .	15% on the first Rs. 50 crores plus 7 1/2% on the balance.
Above Rs. 150 crores . . .	10%

(ii) *Debt: Equity Ratio.*

The I.D.B.I. may, depending on the circumstances of the case, consider an initial debts equity ratio upto 4:1, provided it is likely to improve to 2:1 in the course of a few years.

2. It may also be mentioned, in this connection, that out of a line of credit for $ 105 million granted by the International Development Association to the Government of India, about $ 24 million has been allotted to the IDBI for assisting specific private sector fertiliser projects for their modernisation, purchase of balancing equipment etc.

Air-India Jumbo Service from Bombay to Australia

3498. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has decided to introduce a new Jumbo Service to Australia; and

(b) if so, whether the new Jumbo service is proposed to touch Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from March 29, 1976 Air-India have introduced a twice weekly Boeing 747 service to Australia.

(b) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में कार्य कर रही चिटफण्ड कम्पनियां

3499. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कितनी चिटफ़ण्ड कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसी कितनी और कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियां बन्द हुई ;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों में लोगों ने कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई और क्या वह धनराशि उन्हें वापस कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) ऐसी कितनी चिटफ़ण्ड कम्पनियां हैं जिन्होंने अब तक लोगों की जमा राशि नहीं लौटाई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसके रिकार्ड के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में, 27 चिफ़ण्ड कम्पनियां कार्य कर रही हैं और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बन्द होने वाली कम्पनियों के सही सही विवरण उसके पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन यह सूचना पाकर कि सुनीता चिट फण्ड फ़ाइनैंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, इन्दौर (एक ऐसी कम्पनी, जो रिजर्व बैंक को विवरण भेजने में असफ़ल रही थी) ने अपना कारोबार बन्द कर दिया है, रिजर्व बैंक ने इस मामले को राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया है और रिजर्व बैंक को यह बताया गया है कि इस मामले में पुलिस जांच कर रही है। ट्रायफ़ैण्ट चिट फ़ण्ड लिमिटेड, जबलपुर के कारोबार बन्द करने के बारे में रिजर्व बैंक को हाल ही में शिकायत मिली है और वह इस मामले की जांच कर रहा है।

रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी सूचना दी है कि उसके पास बद हुई कम्पनियों की जमाओं के बारे में विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Release of Stocks of Coarse Cloth to Cooperative and Fair Price Shops

3500. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the quantity of coarse cloth released for sale during 1974-75 fell short of the actual demand; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to ensure release of adequate stocks of coarse cloth to cooperatives and fair price shops to meet the demand in the country during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Apparently reference is to controlled cloth, the production of which is meant to meet, by and large, the cloth requirements of weaker sections of the population. The cloth requirements of these sections are not confined only to controlled varieties, as consumption pattern covers other products like art silk fabrics, blended fabrics and hosiery goods. However, during the year 1974-75, against the production level of 600 million square metres, the production of controlled cloth reached the level of 823 million square metres. As for the current year, the current levels of production appear adequate to meet the requirements—there are no complaints about the over-all availability of controlled cloth.

आम का निर्यात

3501. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में भारत से आम की कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया :

(ख) उसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ग) निर्यात किन किन देशों को किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या आम की निर्यात की गई मात्रा देश की आवश्यकताओं के अतिरिक्त थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) अनन्तिम आकड़ों के अनुसार अप्रैल 75 से फ़रवरी, 76 तक 11 महीनों के दौरान 159 लाख रु० मूल्य के 3847 मै० टन आमों का निर्यात किया गया।

(ग) मुख्यत बहरीन, द्वीप, दुबई, कुवैत, मसकत, कतार, सिंगापुर तथा ब्रिटेन को।

(घ) जी हां।

Housing Loans Sanctioned by Life Insurance Corporation to Policy Holders

3502. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has sanctioned any housing loans to the policy holders during the last three years;

(b) if so, the amounts sanctioned, separately year-wise as loans alongwith the number of persons for the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of loans and the amounts sanctioned thereunder by the LIC under its mortgage schemes, i.e., OYH Scheme, Individual Employees' Housing and Employees Cooperative Housing Schemes for housing purposes to the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 are as under:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of State	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount	No. of Loans	Amount
Jammu & Kashmir	5	0·97	6	1·06	15	3·99
Himachal Pradesh	1	0·10	..	..	1	0·15
Punjab	75	22·95	47	16·57	91	30·13
Haryana	42	11·69	29	7·26	31	9·58
Delhi	146	61·96	118	59·61	292	115·31
Chandigarh	23	6·52	11	3·70	36	12·70
TOTAL	292	104·19	211	88·20	466	171·86

(c) No separate allocations for housing loans are made as no limits have been specified to amount of housing loans which can be granted to policy holders in any given Financial Year.

Proposal to involve students in the selling of Controlled Cloth

3503. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textiles Corporation has drawn up a definite scheme to involve students to take its products to the door-steps of the commonman; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Marketing officers of National Textile Corporation at various centres have been advised to get in touch with the educational institutions in the neighbourhood of the Corporation's retail outlets so as to get students sponsored for participating in its "Earn While You Learn" Scheme.

Trivandrum Aerodrome

3504. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preliminary works on the proposed project for the expansion of Trivandrum Aerodrome, so as to enable the safe landing of Boeing 707 aircraft, have been started; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The work on extension of the runway to 8000' and strengthening of the apron (concrete work only) and widening of taxi track (concrete work only) was awarded in January, 1976 and the work is in progress. The strengthening of the existing runway and the taxi track bitumen work) is to be taken up shortly.

Jute stocked with Mills

3505. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of jute stocked in jute mills at the end of the year 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): As at the end of December, 1975, the quantity of raw jute stocked in jute mills in India was 18.60 lakh bales.

Teller system in Nationalised Banks

3506. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) of the nationalised banks, how many banks have adopted teller system and to what extent; and

(b) what steps are taken or proposed for increasing adoption of teller system in nationalised banks in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Nine nationalised banks have adopted teller system for payment in 496 branches mostly in metropolitan and urban centres. Of the remaining five banks, one bank has introduced the facility in a modified way, namely, 'spot payment system', in 3 branches, another has reported that it intends to introduce 'instant payment system' in some of its branches, the third is evaluating the system and the remaining two are making arrangements for its introduction.

Banks are extending the teller system progressively in branches in which the workload would permit the introduction of the system.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में पिछड़ी जातियों को ऋण दिया जाना

3507. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अब तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने पिछड़ी जातियों को ऋण दिये हैं और उनको किस किस प्रकार के ऋण दिये गये हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में, राजस्थान के अधिकांश जिलों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के, विशेष रूप से कृषि और तत्संबंधी कार्यों मे लगे व्यक्तियों के, उत्पादनकारी प्रयासों में उनको हथकरघा बुनकरों और ग्रामीण शिल्पियों को सहायता देते हैं। यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि वे उपभोक्ता समितियों और उचित दर दूकानों को ऋण सहायता देते हैं।

Tea prices

3508. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether tea prices have been increasing steadily in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to check this price rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The prices of tea have shown a slightly upward trend in 1975-76 over 1974-75 as will be seen from the following figures of auction prices realised:—

Year	Calcutta (Rs. Kg.)	Cochin (Rs. kg.)
1974-75	10·99	9·71
1975-76 (upto Feb.)	11·74	10·50

The rising trend in prices was set in by the increase in the costs of inputs such as fertilisers, chemicals, furnace oil, transport and labour wages.

The need for holding the price line especially in respect of brands of tea used by the common man has been impressed on the leading manufacturers of packet tea in the country. A reduction of 40 paise per Kg. in the prices of common brands of tea from August, 1975, is still being maintained.

Remittances by Multinational Corporations

3509 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount remitted abroad by multinational Corporations engaged in Industrial Pharmaceutical and Fertiliser sectors in the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(b) how do these remittances compare with those during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be furnished to the extent available.

Foreign Assistance for Power or Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

3511. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign country, foreign bank or foreign institution offered to help the Government of

Maharashtra in carrying out its power or irrigation projects;

(b) if so, which are these countries, banks or institutions; and

(c) what is the extent of help they have offered and for which projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Representation from Gujarat Powerlooms' Association

3512. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from Gujarat Powerlooms' Association in regard to grievances due to the imposition of new excise duty; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's reactions will be known only at the time of adoption of the Finance Bill, 1976 by the Parliament.

Export of Manganese Ore

3513. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether manganese ore export has fetched less revenue last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Exports during 1975-76 are estimated at Rs. 19.66 crores as against Rs. 18.69 crores during 1974-75.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय बैंकर-संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3514. श्री किरंजीव झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय बैंकर संस्थान ने अपनी परीक्षाओं के लिये हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग किये जाने का अनुमोदन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(ग) परीक्षा के विभिन्न विषयों के लिए उपयुक्त हिन्दी पाठ्य पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराने हेतु क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). इंडियन बकर्स इंस्टीटयूट एक स्वशासी निकाय है, जो कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अधीन रजिस्टर्ड एक लाभ कमाने वाली कम्पनी है। यह इंस्टीटयूट वर्ष में दो बार "एसोशिएट" परीक्षा लेता है। यह "कोआपरेशन" और 'इंडस्ट्रीयल फ्राइनेंस" विषयों में भी हर वर्ष एक बार सार्टीफ़िकेट परीक्षा लेता है। इस इंस्टीटयूट के नियमों में यह विहित है कि इसकी परीक्षाओं में दिये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल अंग्रेजी में होने चाहिए। कुछ उम्मीदवारों ने यह अनुरोध किया है कि उन्हें हिन्दी या उनकी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में उत्तर लिखने की अनुमति दी जाये। इस इंस्टीटयूट की कौंसिल सभी पहलुओं पर

विचार करके, जिसमें एक पहलू यह भी था कि इंस्टीट्यूट की परीक्षाएं सारे भारत को व्याप्त करती हैं, इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची कि यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि परीक्षा के सभी विषयों के बारे में उपर्युक्त पाठ्य पुस्तकें हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। कौंसिल ने और जिन बातों पर विचार किया, वे थे :—

1. इंस्टीट्यूट की परीक्षाएं व्यावसायिक प्रकार की हैं और विभिन्न विषयों के लिए हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का पर्याप्त ज्ञान रखने वाले उपयुक्त और सुयोग्य परीक्षक नियुक्त करना और उत्तर पुस्तकों के मूल्यांकन में एकरूपता लाना कठिन होगा तथा

2. हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में लिखी उत्तर पुस्तकों के अंकों का मुख्य परीक्षकों द्वारा "मौडरेशन" कठिन होगा।

फिर भी इस इंस्टीट्यूट ने हिन्दी के प्रयोग की दिशा में शुरूआत की है और हिन्दी का एक वैकल्पिक प्रश्न पत्र आरम्भ किया है।

इस प्रश्न पत्र में पहली परीक्षा जून, 1975 में ली गयी थी। इंस्टीट्यूट का विचार यह परीक्षा प्रति वर्ष जून मास में लेने का है। इंस्टीट्यूट का विचार है कि ऐसोशिएट परीक्षा के विभिन्न विषयों में परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी आरम्भ करने का प्रसार इस वैकल्पिक प्रश्न पत्र से प्राप्त हुए अनुभव और हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी के प्रश्न के आधार पर तय करना होगा। जब कुछ समय तक यह इंस्टीट्यूट इस परीक्षा को ले चुके तभी इसकी परीक्षाओं के वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की अनुमति देने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Outlay in Fifth Plan for Development of Handloom Industry

3515. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay in the Fifth Five Year Plan for development of handloom Industry; and

(b) the amounts be provided for the purpose to each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The programme for the development of the handloom industry consists of Central and State Schemes. Under the Draft Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs. 11.80 crores has been made in the Central sector. Besides, the outlays included in the Draft Fifth Plans of States and Union Territories for the schemes relating to the development of handloom industry total to Rs. 43.52 crores. These tentative outlays are subject to revision when the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised.

2. A number of schemes have been formulated for development of the handloom sector, under the Central Plan, in accordance with the inclusion of this programme in the 20-Point Economic Programme. An initial outlay of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for these schemes during the year 1976-77 but further amounts will be provided as may be necessary subject to availability. The Central Plan schemes will be continued during the Fifth Plan period.

In addition to the direct outlays by the Central and State Governments, a sizeable volume of institutional finance is expected to be raised. For a Five Year period, the programme of development envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 60 crores by the Central and State Government supplemented by Rs. 240 crores from institutional sources.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Tentative outlays made under the draft Fifth Plan of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for Development of handloom industry.

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Tentative total outlays in Draft Fifth Plans Rs. in lakhs
1.	Tamil Nadu	1450·00
2.	West Bengal	220·00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	300·00
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	21·14
5.	Assam	164·43
6.	Kerala	220·00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	100·00
8.	Karnataka	158·70
9.	Gujarat	40·00
10.	Rajasthan	6·50
11.	Uttar Pradesh	491·00
12.	Punjab	20·00
13.	Haryana	75·00
14.	Bihar	150·00
15.	Orissa	83·70
16.	Maharashtra	632·00
17.	Meghalaya	30·00
18.	Manipur	75·00
19.	Tripura	17·75
20	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
21.	Nagaland	Nil
22.	Delhi	38·00
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	18·00
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	00·60
25.	Mizoram	25·00
26.	Pondicherry	15·00
	TOTAL	4351·62

Loan shared by Wealthy Farmers advanced by Nationalised Banks in Rural Area

3516. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major portion of the loans advanced by commercial banks especially in rural area has been shared by the wealthy farmers who have used a part of it for giving loans to rural poor at usurious rates of interest; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The holding-wise direct agricultural advances of the commercial banks outstanding as at the end of September, 1974 (latest available) are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Size of holdings	Short term loans		Term loans	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amount outstanding
Upto 10 acres	10,58,639	113·14	2,86,355	93·14
Above 10 acres	1,53,852	63·35	1,67,221	153·53

According to the data, the largest number of beneficiaries of bank advances are those with land holdings upto 10 acres both in case of short term and term loans. In terms of quantum of loan, the farmers in this category also availed the maximum of short term loans.

However, their share *vis-a-vis* that of farmers having more than 10 acres in respect of term loans is lower

Term loans in agriculture are required for comparatively greater investment on machinery, pump sets, land development etc. As such, demand for such loans, by and large, originate from farmers with larger land holdings. Besides, their credit absorption capacity which is proportionable to the size and need of holdings, is also higher. Requirements of farmers with lower holdings are modest and hence the demand from this category of farmers is comparatively less.

Government have not come across any such instance where wealthy farmers have used a part of the loans obtained by them for further lending to rural poor at usurious rates of interest. The commercial banks provide supervised agricultural credit under which the end-use of the loans is ensured. Under this system the chance of such malpractices is minimum.

Proposal to cut down multi-stop services by Indian Airlines

3517. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines proposes to cut down its number of multi-stop services; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). While drawing up schedule of operation, Indian Airlines take into account customer demand, economics of operation, availability of capacity and its optimum utilisation. Though the Corporation have no plans to completely cut down its multi-stop services, it is the endeavour of the Corporation to rationalise their route structure by trying to match capacity requirement to potential traffic demand on each of the city-pairs served.

Delay in clearance of cargo accumulated at Airports

3518. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether goods meant for export more specially foreign exchange earning goods, are accumulated at Palam Airport and other airports because of delays in custom clearance;

(b) if so, the tonnage of goods delayed during this year, average number of days goods delayed and their value; and

(c) what action has been taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. There is no unusual delay in the customs clearance of air export cargo.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Rate of Interest on Loans advanced to Small Scale Industries

3519. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of interest charged by the nationalised banks for loans advanced to industries, especially small ones, is too exorbitant for their healthy growth;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). With effect from July 23, 1974 Reserve Bank of India has prescribed a minimum lending rate of 12.5 per cent on advances made by banks. However, the directive on minimum lending rate does not apply to the following categories of advances to small scale industries and the banks can charge a lower rate of interest.

(i) Advances to small scale industrial units covered by Credit Guarantee Scheme administered by Reserve Bank, provided such credit facility to small scale unit does not exceed a limit of Rs. 2 lakhs from one bank.

(ii) Loans or advances or other financial accommodation made or provided by scheduled bank at not more than the ceiling rates of interest specified by the Industrial Development Bank of India and refinanced by it.

Effective from March 15, 1976 the RBI has prescribed the maximum rate of interest on bank lending at 16.5 per cent.

Similarly, with effect from April 1, 1976 the Reserve Bank has also prescribed a maximum rate of 14 per cent on term loans to industry for periods not less than 7 years. The rate of interest charged on term loans with a maturity period of 3 to 7 years has been fixed at 15 per cent.

In view of the action taken to regulate the rates of interest, they are not considered exorbitant.

Seizure of Ornaments and Jwellery in Calcutta

3520. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax Authorities had seized ornaments and jewellery in Calcutta during March, 1976;

(b) if so, the total value thereof;

(c) whether such seizures were made in any other parts of the country also in March-April, 1976; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Income-tax Authorities seized ornaments and Jewellery of the value of over Rs. 53.9 lakhs in Calcutta during March, 1976.

(c) and (d). During March, 1976 the value of assets including jewellery seized in other parts of the country was over Rs. 26 lakhs. Complete information regarding such operations conducted in April, 1976 is not presently available.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks to Small Scale Industries in Districts of West Bengal

3521. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to Small Scale Industries of all the Districts of West Bengal during the years, 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The available data on outstanding advances of public sector banks to small scale industries in the districts of West Bengal as on the last Friday of December 1974, are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10807/76].

Prices of Agricultural and Industrial Products

3522. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the prices of important agricultural products and industrial products as compared to the corresponding period during last year including those of agricultural raw materials and the finished industrial goods made out of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): A statement comparing the Wholesale Price Indices of selected commodities/commodity groups for the week ending April 17, 1976 (the latest available) with the corresponding Indices for the week ending April 19, 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10808/76].

Complaints in Evasion of Income-tax in Delhi

3524. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of persons against whom complaints regarding evasion of Income-tax in Delhi have been received by Government since 1st January, 1976; and

(b) whether inquiries in all the cases have been completed and if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Complaints regarding evasion of Income-tax are received by a large number of Income-tax Officers and Assistant Commissioners of In-

come-tax, besides Commissioners of Income-tax, Director of Inspection (Investigation), Central Board of Direct Taxes and other authorities. Action thereon is taken as called for.

The number of complaints received by all the authorities since 1st January 1976 and particulars of cases in respect of which enquiries have been completed are not available. Collection of such information will be very time consuming. Divulging of names of persons in respect of whom enquiries are still in progress may adversely effect the outcome of enquiries themselves.

If the Hon'ble Member desires to have specific information in respect of any particular case/cases, the same can be gathered and furnished.

Closure of Mercantile Cooperative Bank

3525. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Bank Employees Union has made a demand to Reserve Bank to enquire into the causes leading to the closure of Mercantile Cooperative Bank; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against those responsible for mismanagement of the above Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India is reported to have received two representations from the employees of the Mercantile Cooperative Bank Limited, Jaipur alleging certain irregularities in the bank. Prior to the receipt of these representations, the Reserve Bank had already refused licence to the bank and put it under liquidation following the issue of an order of moratorium in respect of the bank. Immediately after the bank was placed on moratorium, the Reserve Bank requested the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Rajasthan to arrange to conduct an inquiry under Section 70(1) of the Rajasthan Cooperative Societies Act, 1965 to determine, in particular, the responsibility of various officials and office-bearers of the bank and to initiate appropriate action against them. The Reserve Bank is not in a position to directly take any further action in the matter and it is for the State Government to take such action as deemed necessary by them

अल्युमिनियम का निर्यात

3526. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में भारत में अल्युमिनियम कम्पनी , कोरबा द्वारा रूस, स्पैन, थाईलैंड और इण्डोनेशिया की अलग-अलग कितनी कितनी मात्रा में अल्यमिनियम का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 में इन देशों को करार के अनुसार कितना कितना अल्यमिनियम निर्यात किया जाना है : और

(ग) क्या निर्यात किये जान वाल अल्युमिनयम की मात्रा देश के भीतर खपत के लिये आवश्यक मात्रा के अतिरिक्त है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1975-76 के दौरान भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी द्वारा सोवियत संघ, स्पैन, थाईलैंड तथा इण्डोनेशिया को अल्युमिनियम धातु का निर्यात नहीं किया गया।

(ख) भाग (क) में निर्दिष्ट देशों को 1976-77 के दौरान भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी द्वारा एल्युमिनियम का निर्यात करने के लिये इस समय कोई संविदा नहीं है।

(घ) एल्युमिनियम धातु की जिस मात्रा का निर्यात किया जायेगा वह घरेलू आवश्यकताओं के अतिरिक्त होगा।

Setting up of Industrial Joint Ventures in Third Countries

3527. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of export of turnkey projects and consultancy services and setting up of industrial joint ventures in third countries;

(b) whether Government are negotiating with other countries in this regard;

(c) whether multinational corporations or foreign capitalists would be associated with such ventures; and

(d) whether any deal has been struck in respect of such projects or industrial joint ventures with any third countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The developing countries offer considerable scope for turnkey projects, the setting up of joint ventures and for the export of consultancy services. Efforts are being made by our Public and Private Sector firms to take advantage of such opportunities. The efforts are meeting with success. The Government encourages these efforts and assists them by extending facilities for effective execution/implementation of the projects.

During bilateral trade negotiations, with other countries, the stress is also laid on co-operation for the purpose of pooling together the resources and know-how to jointly cultivate the markets in third countries. (At a recent joint commission meeting, an agreement has been reached with USSR for the supply of electrolyser buckets by India for the project set up in Yugoslavia with Soviet assistance.)

The participation of foreign nationals in the joint ventures to be set up in third countries is governed by the Foreign Investment Policies of the host country.

बुनकरों को धागे की सप्लाई और उनके द्वारा बुने कपड़े की खरीद

3528. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के करोड़ों बुनकर धागे की कमी के कारण सामान्यतः बेरोजगार रहते हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्हें समय पर धागा देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या बुनकरों की जटिल समस्या को देखते हुए राज्य सरकारों को भी कोई निदेश दिये गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या बुनकरों द्वारा बुने गये कपड़े की बिक्री के लिए भी शासन ने कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ) इस समय धागे की पूर्ति स्थिति सामान्यतः सन्तोषजनक है। बुनकरों की माली हालत कमजोर होने के कारण उन्हें अपनी धागे की जरूरतें पूरी करने में कभी कभी कठिनाई हो सकती है। बुनकर सहकारी समितियों के मामले में, धागे की सप्लाई तथा तैयार उत्पादों की बिक्री सामान्यतः समितियों द्वारा की जाती है। अतः सहकारी क्षेत्र को समेकित करने और उसके अंतर्गत अधिक बुनकरों को लाने के लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

हालांकि राज्य सरकारों को कोई विशेष हिदायतें नहीं दी गई हैं फिर भी केन्द्रीय

योजनागत स्कीमों के रूप में 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्थापित की जा रही गहन विकास परियोजनाओं और नियंत्रित उत्पादन केन्द्रों में कच्चा माल बैंकों की स्थापना की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि बुनकरों को धागे की समय पर तथा नियमित पूर्ति की जा सके। इन परियोजनाओं में कपड़े की बिक्री की व्यवस्था भी की जाएगी।

Permission to Trade Expertise for tapping Foreign Market for Coal

3529. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Coal and Coke Merchants Association has urged the Central Government to permit the trade expertise for tapping the foreign markets; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कपड़ा मिलों पर उपकर

3530. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 में कपड़ा मिलों पर लगाये गये उपकर से कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ख) कपड़ा उद्योग के विकास हेतु इस राशि का उपयोग किन-किन अभिकरणों द्वारा किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने वस्त्र उद्योग के विकास के लिए 1975-76 के दौरान न कोई उपकर लगाया है और न वसूल किया है। तथापि, वस्त्र समिति द्वारा वस्त्र समिति अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत विहित उसके कार्यों को पूरा करने के प्रयोजनार्थ वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्र मशीनों पर उपकर वसूल किया जा रहा है।

Construction of Central Rest House in Gauhati

3531. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be peased to state:

(a) whether a Central Rest House, proposed to be constructed near the Circuit House, Gauhati (Assam) and for which a sum of approximately Rs. 8 (Eight) lakhs were sanctioned to the Assam State Government has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and proposed completion date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The reason for delay in the execution of the project is the dispute with the contractor which still continues. The State Government are now considering the possibility of construction of a 50-room motel on the site. The details have not yet been finalised.

Export of Plywood

3532. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) Volume of export and foreign exchange earned through export of plywood from the entire country and from the State of Assam alone during the last year;

(b) the total volume of plywood exports in terms of rupees during the last year;

(e) what is the revenue earned by Government from the plywood manufacturers; and

(d) whether Government have given subsidies to the plywood manufacturers and if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) to (c) Voume of Export of plywood and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 (April—November) was as follows:—

	Quantity (in lakh Kgs)	Value (in Rs lakhs)
1974-75	195 9	682 00
1975-76 (April Nov)	38 2	160 00

Separate figures for Assam are not available

(d) The usual incentives admissible on exports are being provided

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

4533. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार की मध्य प्रदेश के उन क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें अधिकतर हरिजन और आदिवासी रहते हैं, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने की कोई योजना है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सलाह दी गयी है कि शाखा विस्तार की अपनी योजना बनाते समय जन जाति क्षेत्रों, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों आदि सहित कम बैंक वाले क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की ओर उन्हें अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि दिसम्बर, 1975 की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के पास मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे चौदह जिलों में नये कार्यालय खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस/आवेदन पत्र बाकी थे, जिनमें हरिजन तथा आदिवासी जनसंख्या दो लाख से अधिक है। इसके अलावा, शाखा विस्तार की उनकी 1976 की योजनाओं के अनुसार इन जिलों में और तैंतालीस शाखाएं खोलने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अनुमति दी जा रही है।

रुई की कमी

3534. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में इस समय रुई की बहुत अधिक कमी है और यदि हां, तो इस समय देश में रूई का कितना उत्पादन होना है,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से कितनी रुई का आयात किया गया और देशी तथा आयातित रुई के मूल्यों में कितना अन्तर रहा, और

(ग) क्या देश में खपत को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में रुई का उत्पादन बढाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क). चालू रुई मौसम के संबंध में रुई के उत्पादन आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों से आयात की गई रुई की मात्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है —

वित्तीय वर्ष	मात्रा 180-180 कि०ग्रा० की हजार गांठों में
1972-73	626 0
1973-74	317.9
1974-75	76.5

स्वदेशी तथा आयातित रुई की कीमतों के बीच अन्तर के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) देश में रुई का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch

3535. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date since when the production of alkaloid commenced in Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch (Madhya Pra-Pradesh) and the quantum of its present production;

(b) what is the production capacity of this factory; and

(c) whether there is any scheme for the expansion of this factory in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch is at present undergoing trail runs and regular production has not yet commenced.

(b) The Factory's annual production capacity of finished alkaloids and their salts in a single shift is estimated as follows:—

	Kgs.
Codeine Phosphate . . .	4860
Codeine B. P. . . .	1000
Narcotine . . .	2400
Morphine, Hydrochloride .	225
Morphine Sulphate . . .	225

(c) No scheme for expansion of the factory, in future is, at present, under consideration.

पटसन और पटसन से बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात

3536. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में पटसन के व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस समय पटसन और पसटन से बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात किस किस देश को किया जाता है तथा उनसे गत एक वर्ष में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या हमारा देश पटसन के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भर है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) कच्चे पटसन के उपजकताओं को उचित सौदा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु भारतीय पटसन निगम की स्थापना की गई है तथा इसकी अवस्थापना को उत्तरोत्तर सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है। ग्रेडिंग गाठें बांधने तथा विपणन संबंधी सुविधाओं को भी बढाया जा रहा है।

(ख) पटसन तथा पटसन उत्पादन अनेक देशों को निर्यात किये जा रहे है जिनमें ब्रिटेन, सं० रा० अमरीका, सोवियत संघ; बेल्जियम, कनाडा आस्ट्रेलिया, अर्जेन्टीना; न्यूजीलैंड, चेकोस्लोवाकिया आदि भी शामिल हैं। कच्चे पटसन तथा पटसन माल के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा को जो आय हुई है उसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

क्रमांक	मद	अवधि	विदेशी मुद्रा आय (लाख रु० में)
1.	कच्चा पटसन	1975–76 (अप्रैल-मार्च)	869.06
2.	पटसन माल	1975–76 (अप्रैल - दिसम्बर)	18638.31

(ग) कुल मिला कर हमारा देश कच्चे पटसन के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भर है। किसी कम फसल वाले वर्ष में कच्चे पटसन का उत्पादन पटसन मिलों की आवश्यकताओं से कम हो सकता है।

चुंगी के स्थान पर बिक्री कर

3557. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस आशय का परिपत्र जारी किया है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नगरों में वसूल की जा रही चुंगी को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और उसके स्थान पर बिक्री कर में वृद्धि कर दी जाये; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में कार्यवाही की है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु चुंगी समाप्त करने और इसके स्थान पर किसी अन्य प्रकार का कर लगाने के प्रश्न पर परिवहन और जहाजरानी मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ख) जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक अध्यादेश, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 213(1) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के लिये भेजा है जिस में राज्य में नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा लगाये जाने वाले चुंगी शुल्क के स्थान पर, स्थानीय क्षेत्र में माल के प्रवेश क पर कर लगाने की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है। इस बीच, समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्टों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चार अध्यादेश जारी किये हैं, जिन में चुंगी शुल्क के स्थान पर राजस्व के अन्य वैकल्पिक स्त्रोतों की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिन के पूरे ब्यौरे अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

भारत में बनी शराब का निर्यात

3558. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में बनी शराब का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस-किस देश को और कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात होता है और गत वर्ष इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ; और

(ग) किस-किस किस्म का शराब का निर्यात किया जाता है।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां। मुख्यतः भारत में बनी अंग्रेजी शराब तथा बीयर का निर्यात होता है।

(ख) निर्यात मुख्य रुप से कनाडा, अदन, दुबई, कुवैत, तथा आबू धाबी को किये जाते है। वर्ष 1975–76 के लिये उपलब्ध अनन्तिम आंकडों के अनुसार उस वर्ष लगभग 6.09 लाख रु० मूल्य की 71000 लिटर से अधिक मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया।

(ग) रम, बीयर तथा कोकोनट फेनी।

Liberalisation of Import of Leather Processing Machinery

3539. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the E. E. C. team, which visited India recently, has suggested to Government liberalisation of

the import of leather processing machinery;

(b) whether the indigenous Leather Machinery Manufacturing Association has opposed this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A list of leather machinery for import purposes was published in the Indian Export Service Bullatin dated 11-1-1975, giving an opportunity to indigenous manufacturers to represent if any of such items is being manufactured indigenously. A few representations from the machinery manufacturers were recovered and considered. A similar list was published in the Indian Export Services Bulletin dated 24th January, 1976 also. After due consideration, a list of leather machinery has now been put under O.G.L. so that the machines are available to the leather industry for export purposes without any delay.

विश्व बैंक से सहायता

3540. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर और होशंगाबाद डिविजनों में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक से कुल कितनी राशि की सहायता प्राप्त हुई है; और

(ख) उन परियोजनाओं के कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है जिनके लिए सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख): माननीय सदस्य संभवत: मध्य प्रदेश कृषि ऋण परियोजना और मध्य प्रदेश डेरी विकास परियोजना का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं जिनकी वित्त-व्यवस्था विश्व बैंक समूह द्वारा की जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश कृषि ऋण परियोजना के अन्तर्गत इंदौर और होशंगाबाद डिवीजनों के लिए विश्व बैंक समूह से क्रमश: 682.29 लाख रुपये और 90.09 लाख रुपये की राशि ली जा चुकी है। मध्य प्रदेश डेरी विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में रकम मिलने के शुरू होने की संभावना है।

मध्य प्रदेश में तस्करी माल का पकड़ा जाना

3541. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में तस्करी का माल पकड़ा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मूल्य का माल पकड़ा गया;

(ग) उन बड़े व्यापार गृहों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके यहां से यह माल पकड़ा गया; और

(घ) अब तक ऐसे कुल कितने मामलों को निपटाया जा चुका है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में विदेशी मुद्रा की छोटी सी रकम और 1,23,309 रु० की भारतीय मुद्रा के अतिरिक्त 27,74,323 रु० मूल्य का तस्करी का सामान पकड़ा गया।

(ग) कुछ नहीं।

(घ) अब तक निपटाये गये मामलों की संख्या पांच है।

Selection of Short-Haul Jet

3542. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether a decision on the selection of a short-haul jet is being delayed for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are presently studying different types of short-haul jet aircraft which could be added to their fleet The Corporation are awaiting the financial terms from the manufacturers. Thereafter, the Corporation will finalise their proposals in this regard

Cochin Aerodrome

3543 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the site for the strengthening and extension of the existing runway by 600 ft at the Naval Aerodrome at Cochin has been selected finally,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the works of this runway is expected to be taken up during the current financial year itself; and

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for this project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The runway will be re-aligned, extended by 600' in the Northerly direction, and strengthened to LCN 40.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 70.05 lakhs.

Purchase of Jute by J.C.I.

3544. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any policy has been formulated regarding purchase of jute during the year 1976-77 and if so, facts thereof;

(b) the facts about the funds provided to Jute Corporation of India for purchase of Jute during the year 1975, and

(c) whether the funds were adequate to purchase jute from the cultivators and if not, how the Jute Corporation of India faced the problem of purchasing jute from the cultivators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Procurement policy of Jute Corporation of India for 1976-77 season has not yet been formulated as the sowing season has just begun

(b) Funds to the extent of Rs. 29 8 crores, including share capital, were available to Jute Corporation of India during 1975-76 season

(c) In the 1975-76 season, purchase operations of the Jute Corporation of Indian did not suffer for want of funds

Passenger amenities at Trivandrum Airport

3545 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amenities for air passengers at Trivandrum airports are inadequate;

(b) whether the space at the reception lounges for incoming and outgoing air passengers is quite inadequate; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The passenger handling amenities at Trivandrum aerodrome are adequate. However with a view to meeting the growing demands of traffic, the terminal building has recently been extended. Airport entry ticket system was introduced from 1st January, 1976 to reduce over crowding. A separate Departure Holding area is under construction. With the completion of this work the position is expected to improve further.

Seizure of Watches and Jewellery by Customs Authorities in Bombay

3546. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs Authorities seized wrist watches and jewellery worth more than Rupees 50 lakhs at Chembur in Bombay on 15th April, 1976;

(b) whether these watches and jewellery were smuggled during the period of emergency or earlier;

(c) what action Government have taken against the persons apprehended; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to tighten up the security measures to check the smuggling of foreign articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) On the 15th April, 1976 the Officers of the Marine & Preventive Branch of the Bombay Customs (Preventive) Collectorate seized wrist watches, watch spare parts, and textiles alongwith sugar and two trucks totally valued Rs. 36,65,028/- at Chembur in Bombay. No jewellery was seized.

(b) It is not possible to indicate when these watches, watch parts and textiles were smuggled into India.

(c) In this connection 4 persons have been arrested under the Customs Act, 1962. Further investigation is in progress.

(d) In addition to preventive detention the following measures have been taken to check the smuggling of foreign articles:—

The Customs preventive machinery has been strengthened with more staff and equipment including wireless network in vulnerable areas. Extensive and regular patrolling of the sea and intensive patrolling of coastal areas, suspected to be landing points, as also feeder roads have been organised. Intelligence set-up has been geared up for better collection and pursuing of intelligence reports. Better coordination has been established among the various enforcement agencies such as, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Income-Tax, Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate as also with the State Governments.

Some of the further measures which are under consideration of the government include creation of special courts, strengthening of the legal framework, further improvement of the intelligence and investigation machinery, creation of more supervisory posts for more effective supervision and deployment of more vessels and vehicles.

As anti-smuggling drive is a continuous process, the various measures are under constant review.

Agents kept by G.I.C at High Commission rates

3547. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Corporation of India are still keeping the agents at a high commission rates; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The General Insurance Corporation of India does not employ insurance agents. Only its four subsidia-

ries employ agents for procuring and servicing general insurance business. The rates of commission payable to insurance agents which were earlier limited to 15 per cent for Fire and Miscellaneous classes of insurance business and 10 per cent for Marine insurance business, were reduced to 5 per cent for Fire and Marine and 10 per cent for Miscellaneous insurance business with effect from 1-6-1969. Even though Section 40A of the Insurance Act has not been made applicable to the G.I C. and its subsidiaries, they are adhering to these ceilings.

मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन, देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

3548. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन, देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा वर्ष 1973 से 1975 तक लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये गये और ऐसे ऋण कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक कितने हैं, और

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने पिछले ऋण चुका दिये हैं परन्तु उन्हें पुन: ऋण नहीं दिये गये हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

राज्य और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन, देवास और शाजापुर जिलों में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग को सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये समग्र अग्रिमों के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध सूचना, नीचे दी जा रही है :—

(हजार रुपये)

अन्तिम शुक्रवार को स्थिति	उज्जैन		देवास		शाजापुर	
	खातों की संख्या	रकम	खातों की संख्या	रकम	खातों की संख्या	रकम
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
दिसम्बर, 1972	247	35,81	98	21,26	61	2,52
दिसम्बर, 1973	431	66,23	132	26,69	85	2,42
दिसम्बर, 1974	563	121,05	152	81,09	128	5,97

यद्यपि इन बैंकों द्वारा छोटे पैमाने और कुटीर उद्योग के वास्ते दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की कोई कडी न्यूनतम और अधिकतम सीमाएं विहित नहीं की गयी हैं, तथापि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक ऐसी परियोजनाओं/प्रस्तावों के वास्ते आवश्यकता के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

(ख) आंकडे सूचित करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में इस सूचना के संकलन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अलबत्ता, जब कभी ऐसे मामले सरकार अथवा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं तो उनकी जांच की जाती है।

चाय बागान

3549. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने चाय बागान हैं जो इस समय घाटे में चल रहे हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इन चाय बागानों में से प्रत्येक ने विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं से कितना ऋण ले रखा है तथा क्या इन चाय बागानों के प्रबंधकों ने ऋण राशि का समुचित उपयोग नहीं किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारत की सभी चाय बागान कंपनियों के बारे में ऐसी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सीमाशुल्क पुलिस की नियुक्ति के लिए पैनल

3550. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमाशुल्क पुलिस की नियुक्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग पटना में 1971 में एक पैनल तैयार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां तो पैनल में सम्मिलित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उक्त पदों पर उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये; और

(ग) उसमें सम्मिलित अनसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) यह अनुमान लगाया जाता है कि संकेत सीमाशुल्क सिपाहियों की ओर है। जनवरी–मई 1971 की अवधि के दौरान पटना समाहर्ता-कार्यालय में सिपाही के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए तीन सूचियां तैयार की गयी थीं।

(ख) इन सूचियों में शामिल किये गये कुल व्यक्तियों की संख्या 236 थी। उपलब्ध रिक्त पदों की संख्या केवल 118 थी। 104 व्यक्तियों को नियुक्ति पत्र जारी किये गये थे जिनमें से 91 व्यक्तियों ने कार्यभार संभाला।

(ग) अनुसूचित जाति के 21 उम्मीदवारों और अनुसूचित जनजाति के 8 उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति पत्र जारी किये गये थे जिनमें से क्रमशः 20 और 7 ने कार्यभार संभाला ।

U.K. grant for Family Planning Programme

3551. SARDAR SWARN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there has been any change in policy of U.K. Government towards grant of £3 million intended for India's Family Planning Programme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): No, Sir.

Construction of Aerodrome at Karipur

3552. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation had prepared a project report for construction of an aerodrome at Karipur near Calicut and submitted it to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has approved the scheme and if so, the funds allotted for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. A project report was prepared and submitted to the Planning Commission in June, 1972.

(b) The proposal was for construction of:

(i) 4500 ft. × 150 ft. runway.

(ii) 525 ft. × 50 ft. taxi track.

(iii) 375 ft. × 150 ft. apron.

(iv) A terminal building.

(v) A Control Tower.

(c) and (d). The Planning Commission advised that the project might be considered for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan. However due to increase in the cost of operations consequent on hike in prices of aviation fuel Indian Airlines had to review their plans and found themselves unable to operate to Calicut in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Nevertheless it is proposed to pursue the proposal for construction of an aerodrome for non-scheduled operations for the present subject to availability of resources.

Management of South Indian Bank Limited Trichur

3553. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the South Indian Bank Limited, Trichur, is compelling its employees for arranging a minimum deposit of 3 lakhs in the bank before they are absorbed in the permanent services; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the South Indian Bank Ltd., Trichur, has been exhorting its trainees to convass deposits as far as possible. Candidates appointed as trainees are expected to acquire experience in all aspects of banking including deposit mobilisation. For assessing the performance in deposit mobilisation, a norm of canvassing Rs. 3 lakhs during the period of training is fixed. In some cases, the bank has extended the period of training to enable the candidates to fulfil the norm. The norm is, however, not being rigidly enforced by the bank in the matter of final absorption of the candidates in as much as those who have canvassed less than Rs. 3 lakhs have also been absorbed in the regular cadre. The bank is also reported to have not rejected any trainee on grounds of poor performance in deposit mobilisation.

(b) Reserve Bank of India is seized of the matter and is taking appropriate action.

Cochin Aerodrome

3554. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Goverament have made a request for entrusting the work of strengthening and extension of the runway of Cochin Aerodrome to the Kerala State Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being examined.

Profits on imported drugs by S.T.C.

3555. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has been urged to cut profits on imported drugs; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The service margin on

imported drugs has been reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent on c.i.f. cost from 1st April, 1976.

Heavy Investment by Public Sector

3557. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Applied Research has suggested for heavy investment by public sector; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The NCAER had suggested, in their journal of October 1975/January 1976, that the time was ripe for a major push forward in investment in 1976-77 Annual Plan, the lead being taken by the public sector. Government have also considered that in the context of the state of the food economy and external reserves, it was possible to make a major increase in investment outlays in 1976-77, and accordingly the Annual Plan for this year has been increased to Rs. 7,852 crores, an increase of 31.6 per cent over the previous year's Plan outlay.

Crisis in export oriented solvent extraction industry

3558. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export oriented solvent extraction industry is out of gear and has been facing a crisis owing to crash in groundnut oil prices;

(b) if so, remedial measures being adopted to augment the revenue of the industry; and

(c) the anticipated export during 1976-77 in terms of tonnage and value of groundnut extractions as compared to the previous year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The returns of solvent extraction processing of groundnut oil cakes have declined due to the fall in domestic groundnut oil prices. This has had an effect on the solvent extraction industry where groundnut cakes from the bulk of the oil cakes processed.

(b) Apart from price support operation for groundnut by the Government of Gujarat and relaxation in respect of advances against stock of groundnut, incentives have been extended for the exports of groundnut extractions, cottonseed extractions and de-oiled rice bran. A small quantity of groundnut oil was also authorised to be exported by S.T.C.

(c) Exports of groundnut extractions during 1976-77 are expected to be around 7 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 55—60 crores as against actual export of 6.75 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 55 crores in the previous year.

पुस्तकों का आयात

3559. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितनी पुस्तकों का आयात किया गया है; और ?

(ख) किन-किन देशों से कितने मूल्य की पुस्तकों का आयात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जो आंकड़े रखे जाते हैं उनके वजन के रूप में मात्रा की जानकारी मिलती है संख्या के रूप में नहीं।

एक विवरण, जिसमें वर्ष 1972–73 से 1975–76 (जुलाई 1975 तक) के दौरान

छपी हुई पुस्तकों तथा पैमफलैट आदि तथा बच्चों की चित्रों तथा चित्रकारी वाली किताबों के देशवार आयात दर्शाये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०-10809/76)

बिहार में बैंकों द्वारा बुनकरों को ऋण

3560. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बुनकरों को बैंकों से ऋण लेने में परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है,

(ख) क्या नालन्दा जिले में बिहार शरीफ के बुनकरों ने उनके पास एक ज्ञापन भेजा है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनकी शिकायत दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

राज्य वित्त और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) बैंकों द्वारा बुनकरों को परेशान करने की कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ख) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार को बिहार शरीफ से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Trend in Sugar Exports

3561. SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether, according to Government's calculations, the present trend in sugar exports will be of a sustaining nature in the future years also; and

(b) if so, what are the international market indications which give rise to such calculations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The world demand for sugar has shown an upward trend and it is expected to rise further as per the forcasts made by the World Bank and the F A O

Export of Cotton

3562 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the quantity and value-wise figures of cotton exports from 1973-74 and 1974-75 crops, and

(b) their break-up for short, medium and long staples?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) 2 15 lakh bales of long staple cotton of 1974-75 cotton crop and 30,000 bales of medium staple cotton of 1973-74 cotton crop were released in 1975 for export upto 31-8-1976. Actual exports as on 22-4-76) have been to the following extent –

Variety	Quty. in lakh bales	Value in Rs. crores
Long staple .	1·448	23·31
Medium staple .	0·1676	2·59
Short staple (from Sept. 74 to Aug. 75) .	1·07	N.A.
(from Sept. 75 to 4th March, 76) .	0·80	N.A.

Works assigned to private business men by S.T.C. and MMTC

3563 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) the percentage 'ad valorem' of the works assigned to the private businessmen and contractors in the import and export transactions, separately, by the State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation as against the works carried out by the staff of the above Corporations;

(b) whether the percentage share of the private trade out of the total is rising or falling, year after year giving figures for latest available three years; and

(c) the rationale behind employment of private sector in executing the works of public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). STC and MMT are trading organisations. In the performance of their functions in the import/export transactions, these organisations use specialised services available in public/private sector in areas of quality control, warehousing, shipping, banking and insurance, clearing and handling, transport and distribution. Maximum utilisation is made of such services as are available in the public sector e.g. State Bank of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, Shipping Corporation of India, etc. Procurement of various goods for exports is generally made from available sources both in the private and co-operative sectors as well as from Central and State Public Undertakings. It is not feasible to work out the percentage *"ad valorem"* of the services of private businessmen and contractors utilized by STC and MMTC in their trading operations.

Plan to provide package low cost Bharat Darshan Tour

3564. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plant to provide package low cost Bharat Darshan Tour to lower middle classes in order to promote national integration and constructive relaxation and if so, what will be its cost;

(b) whether Government propose to provide incentives, particularly to primary school teachers in this behalf; and

(c) whether to specialised corporation is being set up for this purpose on No-Profit-No Loss basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

The Department of Tourism does not directly organise any package tours. However, the Ministry of Railways do offer a number of concessions for rail travel such as Student Concession, Teachers Concession, Concession for Kisans, Industrial Labourers, Artists, Sportsmen, circular tour tickets, hill concession etc. The details with regard to these concessions are available in the Indian Railway Conference Concession Coaching Tariff No. 22-Part I (Vol. II).

Construction of Air-strips

3565. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake construction of cheap airstrips to enable private operators to operate non-public sector routes; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to permit private sector aerodromes to be built and operated on a commercial or no-profit-no-loss basis by

private airlines wherever new routes are justified?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Construction and licencing of aerodromes other than Government aerodromes are goverend by the relevant rules in the Aircraft Rules, 1937, an extract of which is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT-10810/76).

Government permission would be required for operating air services on any route by private operators.

Linking of pension of Government Employees with prevalent Dearness

3566. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have been urged to link pension of Government employees with prevalent dearness as in case of service employees; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission recommended that when the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960=100) rises by 16 points beyond 200 points, Central Government servants retiring on or after 1-1-1973 should be given relief at the rate of 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs 5 p.m. and a maximum of Rs 25 p.m. In the light of this recommendation, Government had sanctioned 3 instalments of relief to all Central Government pensioners including those who retired before 1-1-1973, with effect from 1-8-1973, 1-1-74 and 1-4-74 respectively. Thereafter, keeping in view the resources available, the Central Government pensioners have been given further relief on *ad hoc* basis to the extent of 10 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m. w.e.f. 1-10-75, to compensate the pensioners for the rise in the cost of living. Thus the pensions of Central Government pensioners are linked with the rise in the cost of living, to the extent possible.

Export of Bananas

3567. SHRI D K. PANDA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) the value of Bananas exported to Middle East and Gulf countries during 1975-76; and

(b) the target of export thereof for 1976-77 and foreign exchange likely to be earned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Rs 41.30 lakhs

(b) 5,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 120 lakhs.

Excise duty on Cultural Papers

3568. SHRI D. K. PANDA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that upgraded excise on cultural paper has led to difficulties both for consumers and producers;

(b) whether Government have received any representation that there is glut of this paper in the market; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Consequesnt upon the changes proposed in excise duties on various categories of paper and paper boards as a part of 1976 Budget proposals, the duty on certain categories of printing and writing papers has gone up and representations have been received from the producers as well as interested trade associations requesting for reconsideration of the upgraded excise duties on cultural papers as the increased duties may adversely affect the producers as well as the consumers. It has also been contended that there is no scarcity of cultural varieties of paper in the market and in fact the mills are facing problems of off-take.

(c) The various representations received and the suggestions made are being examined.

Tourist Centres in Gujarat

3569. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist centres in the Central Sector that exist in Gujarat State;

(b) whether Government propose to develop them further during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The development of tourist centres in the Central Sector is not taken up on State-wise or place-wise basis. Places are selected for development on the basis of their existing or potential attractions for tourists, easy accessibility, availability of basic infrastructure such as water and electric supply, etc. Moreover, due to constraint on resources there has necessarily to be a selective approach for the development of tourist centres. Tourism schemes taken up in Gujarat in the Central Sector are the construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.93 lakhs, a Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar at a cost of Rs. 4.7 lakhs, and a Forest Lodge at Sasangir at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.11 lakhs. The Youth Hostel has since been completed, the Forest Lodge at Sasangir and the Tourist Bungalow at Porbandar are likely to be commissioned during the current financial year. The Department of Tourism proposes to set up a camping site at Ahmedabad during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a motel at Ahmedabad subject to feasibility study and availability of funds. Similarly, a transport unit is proposed to be set up at Ahmedabad by the ITDC during the Fifth Plan period. A mini bus is proposed to be provided at Gir Forest during 1976-77 for viewing of wild life.

Import of Cotton

3570. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreements have been made for the import of cotton during the year 1976-77;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom such agreements have been made; and

(c) the quantity and quality of cotton to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम के फार्म हिन्दी में छापा जाना

3571. **श्री चिरंजीव झा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जीवन बीमा निगम के सभी फार्म अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी छापे जाने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : मार्च 1976 तक, जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्यालयों में इस्तेमाल में आने वाले लगभग 150 प्रपत्र हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में छापे गये थे। तब से लगभग 40 और प्रपत्र हिन्दी में छाप दिये गये हैं।

Opening of Regional Rural Banks

3572 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the State-wise list, indicating the places where the regional rural banks have been opened in the country so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): A statement indicating State wise locations, etc., of Regional Rural Banks established upto the end of April, 1976 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT —10811/76.]

Accommodation for Tourist in Ladakh

3573. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three tented townships have been arranged in the mountain locked regions of Ladakh to provide additional accommodation facilities to tourists for the current tourist season;

(b) if so, whether Government have declared Ladakh a prohibited or protected area and tourists are allowed to enter that area after being screened;

(c) whether along with these tented townships other accommodation for foreign tourists exist; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There is no proposal for the present in the Central Sector to provide tentage accommodation at Ladakh for tourists for the current season. However, a limited number of tents are available at Kargil and Leh from the D.S.P, Kargil and Asstt. Commissioner, Leh which can be hired by tourists.

(b) Certain areas of Jammu & Kashmir including Kishtwar and Nun Kun and parts of Ladakh including Leh have been opened to foreign tourists since June 1974. However, there are still certain areas in Ladakh which are in the inner line, and tourists need to obtain special permits.

(c) and (d). There are PWD bungalows at Kargil, Drass, Budhkharboo, Khalsi & Leh. At Leh, a few small hotels and paying guest rooms have also come up for use by tourists.

Export of Spices

3574. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether spices including pepper cardamom, chillies, ginger, turmeric and cumin seeds were exported;

(b) if so, the value of the total spices exported during the last two years separately; and

(c) the countries to which the spices were exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1973-74 Rs. 55.06 crores.
1974-75 Rs. 61.29 crores.

(complete export figures for 1975-76 are not available yet).

(c) The Indian Spices are exported to a large number of countries. Prominent among them during above period were USSR, USA, Saudia Arabia, Kuwait, Poland, Italy, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Rumania, Hungary, Iran, Nepal, Libya, Singapore, South Yemen P. Republic, Yemen Arabia Republic and U.K.

चीनी का निर्यात लक्ष्य

3575. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 से 1975 तक वर्षवार कितनी मात्रा तथा कितने मूल्य की चीनी के निर्यात लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या उक्त लक्ष्य पूरे कर लिये गये थे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह): (क) लक्ष्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार थे :-

वर्ष	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)	मात्रा (लाख मे० टन में)
1973	35.84	2.5
1974-75	260.00	5.0
1975-76	475.00	13.0

(ख) और (ग). 1973 तथा 1974-75 के दौरान लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये गये थे। 1975-76 के लिए 467 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के 11.88 लाख मे० टन के निर्यात होने का अनुमान है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी कीमतों के तेजी से गिरने के कारण कमी आई।

Distribution of controlled cloth in rural areas during 1975-76

3576. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of controlled cloth distributed in rural areas in each State during the year 1975-76; and

(b) the percentage of production of controlled cloth fixed for the mills for 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Distribution of controlled cloth in rural areas was about 75 per cent of the total distribution. Separate State-wise figures are not yet available.

(b) Obligation for the production of controlled cloth are fixed quarterly in respect of each mill on the basis of number of loom—shifts worked by a mill in a quarter preceding the quarter previous to the one for which obligation is being fixed. As such, the obligation on mills for 1976-77 cannot be spelled out at this stage.

Fly and drive scheme for Foreign Tourists

3577. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any 'fly and drive' scheme under the consideration of Government for the benefit of foreign tourists;

(b) whether Government have received any representation also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sharing of Bank credit by Backward Districts

3579. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the backward Districts in the country which accounted for 57.3 per cent of the population shared only 18.1 per cent of the aggregate bank credit till June, 1973 and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Regional imbalances in matters of banking development are a facet of the much wider and long term problem of imbalances in economic development. Thus, as in the case of other indicators of development, the backward districts have a low share of the operation of the banking system in all its aspects including branch network, deposits and advances. Since bank nationalisation public sector banks have been endeavouring to reduce these distortions by opening branches in the backward districts and extending credit to the productive ventures of farmers, artisans and craftsmen and other small borrowers engaged in self-employment ventures. However, the flow of credit is slow in the absence of organised trade and industry.

To accelerate the pace of industrial development of these districts, the concerned agencies, besides giving priority to the programmes for development of infrastructural facilities in these districts, offer various incentives like provision of land and sheds at concessional terms, investment subsidy, transport subsidy in some districts, tax concessions, concessional terms of finance from financial institutions etc., to the entrepreneurs for locating industrial units in these areas.

Opening of Branches of SBI in States

3580. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of the State Bank of India opened in the different States during 1975-76;

(b) the names of the States where there is no local head office of the said bank;

(c) whether State of Orissa is one of them; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that State Bank of India opened 419 offices during the calendar year 1975 and 24 offices during January and February, 1976. Statewise details are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10812/76].

(b) to (d). State Bank of India at present have 9 Local Head Offices, one each at Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Bombay Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Patna. State Bank of India have reported that after the comprehensive restructuring of its organisational set up undertaken in 1974 with the help of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, its Local Head Offices have been considerably strengthened and are now expected to take care of 450—500 branches and sub-offices of the Bank. The Bank have observed that at present, the cost-benefit analysis does not permit setting up of a separate Local Head Office in Orissa. However, to ensure its greater involvement in the banking programmes of Orissa, the Bank have set up an office of the Chief Regional Manager at Bhubaneswar with substantial discretionary powers.

New Import Policy

3581. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to assess the possible impact of the new import policy announced on 14th April, 1976 on India's foreign exchange position;

(b) if so, broad features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the liberalisation of import policy would not be misused by big business houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The possible impact of the new import policy on the foreign exchange position was kept in mind at the time of its formulation. It was felt that the general economic situation required increased industrial production as well as an increase in exports. It is expected that the increase in the exports will more than off-set the foreign exchange impact of the new import policy.

(c) The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, has been amended to provide for deterrent punishment for misuse of the imported raw materials. A suitable administrative machinery is also being established to implement these provisions.

Purchase of Aircraft by Indian Airlines

3582. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has not yet taken a final decision about the purchase of new aircraft for its fleet;

(b) which are the countries and aircraft manufacturers who approached Indian Airlines with their offers for providing aircraft with broad outlines of their offers; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The British Aircraft Corporation of United Kingdom and M/s. Fokker VEW of Holland have approached Indian Airlines for the sale of BAC-111-475 and F-28 MK 4000 series aircraft respectively. The Corporation are awaiting the final financial terms from the manufacturers. On receipt of the information further economic analysis would be carried out before the proposals are finalised by the Corporation.

Export of Natural rubber by STC

3583. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the countries to which State Trading Corporation proposes to export natural rubber this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The countries are likely to be U.K., Italy, West Germany and Japan. Some other European countries and Singapore may also buy.

Purchase of MICA by German Democratic Republic

3584. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether German Democratic Republic has agreed to buy more Mica from India; and

(b) if so, the quantum agreed to for this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 658 metric tons.

Indo-Korea Joint Business Council

3585. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Korea Joint Business Council has been set up recently; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry have set up a Joint Business Council of the Chambers on 18th February 1976.

(b) The Composition of the Council will be decided by the two Chambers as and when meetings take place.

Assistance sanction by I.R.C.I to Sick/Closed Industrial Units

3586 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the sick units have yet to use the assistance sanctioned by I.R.C.I for the betterment of the units,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to see that the sanctioned assistance is used by these units to increase the production as soon as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) As at the end of March, 1976 IRCI has sanctioned a total of Rs 3083.47 lakhs, as reconstruction assistance to 80 sick industrial units out of which assistance aggregating to as much as Rs. 2431.71 lakhs has been disbursed to 72 such units.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By extending marketing, managerial and technical guidance to the assisted units, the Corporation constantly endeavours to see that the financial assistance granted is utilised as quickly as possible without much loss of time, in a manner, as to facilitate swift rehabilitation of the units.

Purchase of Planes by Indian Airlines

3587 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to purchase any new planes during the next two years;

(b) if so, of what make, from whom and at what price;

(c) on which routes will these new planes be put; and

(d) which of the existing planes are proposed to be phased out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c). Indian Airlines have placed an order for acquisition of three A300 B2 type aircraft (Airbus) on M/s Airbus Industries, which are due to be delivered in the last quarter of 1976 These aircraft with maximum final contract price of US $24,400 million-each, are to begin with likely to be introduced on regular scheduled operation from December 1976/January 1977 on the following routes:—

Bombay/Delhi,

Bombay/Calcutta,

Bombay/Madras,

Delhi/Calcutta and

Bombay/Bangalore

Apart from this the Corporation are evaluating certain other types of short haul jet aircraft for their fleet.

(d) On the introduction of the Airbus, the Corporation propose to phase out gradually the Caravelle aircraft for their fleet.

Private Aviation Service Operating from Bombay

3588. SHRI SHANKERrao SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and destinations of private aviation services operating from Bombay;

(b) whether these services have been demanding more routes and if so, which are those routes; and

(c) Government's reaction to these demands?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Only Safari Airways were operating air services from Bombay on the route Bombay/Surat/Bhavnagar and Bombay/Keshod/Porbandar. They discontinued their services w.e.f. 1st December 1975. Director General of Civil Aviation invited application from Non-Scheduled Operators for operation of air services on nine routes out of which the following routes are from Bombay:

(i) Bombay/Nasik

(ii) Bombay/Nasik/Sholapur/Bombay;

(iii) Bombay/Calicut/Cochin (without traffic rights between Bomay and Cochin).

The following two operators holding non-scheduled permits have shown interest in operation from Bombay:

I. *Safari Airways*

(i) Bombay/Keshod;

(ii) Bombay/Keshod/Porbandar;

(iii) Bombay/Kolhapur;

(iv) Bombay/Nasik;

(v) Bombay/Calicut/Cochin.

II. *The Agricultural and General Aviation Cooperative Society, Hyderabad*

(i) Bombay-Nasik-Sholapur Bombay.

(ii) Bombay-Calicut-Cochin (without traffic rights between Bombay and Cochin).

The applications of these two operators are under consideration.

Complaints of Defalcations from Private Sector Banks in Bombay

3589. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any complanits of defalcation from any of the private sector banks in the city of Bombay; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that commercial banks are required to furnish them periodically with the details of frauds which take place in the branches/offices of banks. Since January 1975, nine instances of frauds involving a total amount of Rs. 84.67 lakhs relating to the branches in Bombay of 8 private sector banks have been reported by the banks concerned to the Reserve Bank.

In all these cases cases the banks concerned have taken appropriate action to recover the amounts including filing complaints with the police wherever they were considered necessary.

Decline in the Export of Ferrous Hallow Ware Products

3590. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a decline in the export of ferrous hallow ware products during the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The provisional figures of exports during the first 10 months of 1975-76 show a decline compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) Establishment of local factories in the importing countries, comparatively high incidence of freight rates and port congestion surcharges, irregular sailings to Gulf ports and Nigeria and increased raw material cost are some of the contributing factors towards the decline.

Tourist Home in Gir Sanctuary (Gujarat)

3591. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether any tourist home has been established in Gir Sanctuary in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The construction of a Forest Lodge which is nearing completion, has been undertaken by the Central Department of Tourism at a cost of Rs. 13.11 lakhs in Gir Sanctuary. Besides the existing accommodation (Sasan Guest House), the Government of Gujarat has constructed a dormitory block near the Forest Lodge.

Policies issued under Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme

3592 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of policies issued so far under Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, region-wise;

(b) what special steps are taken/proposed to popularise this policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Number of policies issued upto 26th April 1976 under Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, region-wise, is as follows:

Western Region . . .	184,957
Northern Region . . .	136,586
Eastern Region . . .	35,755
Southern Region . . .	65,315

(b) Some of the special steps taken or proposed to be taken to popularise this policy are given below:

1. Publication of pamphlets giving brief details in English and Regional languages.

2. Coverage through Press, Radio, Television, posters and banners.

3. Explaining the benefits of the scheme to groups of employees through Employers, Trade Organisations and Associations.

4 Proposed recruitment of special cadre of Development and Administrative Staff to cater to Janata Personal Accident and other non-traditional classes of business.

5. Simplification of procedures relating to issue of documents and settlement of claims.

Sick Spinning Mills

3593. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to provide financial aid to sick spinning mills;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme under consideration; and

(c) the estimated number of sick spinning mills in the country, State-wise and to what extent the scheme proposed would provide relief to these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Of late cotton spinning mills have faced serious difficulties as a result of sluggish yarn market. This situation may not last long and it cannot be said that all the spinning mills facing difficulties are sick. Government is keeping watch and if the situation warrant remedial action, such action would be taken.

Bank Credit at Preferential Rate of Interest in Bihar

3594. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of persons, profession-wise, who have received bank credit at the preferential rate of interest in each of the districts of Bihar and the total amount advanced profession-wise during the last three years; and

(b) the branch-wise total number of such persons in the districts of Madhubani, Darbhanga, Samastipur and Sitamarhi during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, which was put in operation in June 1972. The present system of data collection does not provide for compilation of data profession-wise. However, available data on outstanding advances as on December 1973 and December 1974 under DRI scheme in the districts of Bihar are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10813/76].

Payment of H.R.A. to the employees of autonomous bodies

3595. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the House Rent Allowance in respect of employees of the various autonomous bodies under the administrative control of the Ministries concerned has recently been kept at par with the rate of House Rent Allowance allowed to the Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): No general orders have been issued to bring the rates of house rent allowance payable to the employees of the various autonomous bodies under the control of different Ministries, at par with the rates of house rent allowance payable to the Central Government employees.

Bank Loan Facilities to Weaker Sections

3596. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed their policy regarding bank loans to be made available to the weaker sections of society for the construction of houses at the resettlement sites;

(b) whether Government have given any special credit facilities to people in the villages for their resettlement at a normal rate of interest; and

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to banks to provide facilities to the weaker sections throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Public sector banks' participation in the national housing programmes takes the form of subscription to the bonds and debentures of States Housing Boards which undertake housing

projects for low income groups. Besides, public sector banks advance individual loans at concessional rate of interest to the landless labour and other weaker sections of the community, who are being allotted house sites by State Governments under 20-point Economic Programme.

(b) and (c). It is the accepted policy of Government to make bank credit available to the weaker sections of the community in an increasing measure. The Government and the RBI issue appropriate instructions to banks from time to time.

Price depression in Dry Fruit Market

3597. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late, there has been a sharp price depression in the domestic dry fruits markets;

(b) if so, what are the reasons responsible for the sharp decline in market prices; and

(c) whether in view of the prevailing market conditions the S.T.C. would still go in for imports of dry fruits through the recent Rs. 52 lakhs deal with the trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No. Sir. There is only a marginal decline in the domestic dry fruit prices.

(b) The marginal decline is due to the fact that this is an off-season for dry fruits.

(c) The STC will be effecting import of dry fruits.

Restoration of Pre-Budget Levy on Paper

3598. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Paper and Allied Product Manufacturers Association and Karnataka Paper Merchants and Stationers Association have urged the Centre to restore the pre-budget levy on paper as the increase in levy has hit the consumer hard and aggravated the paper crisis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is being examined.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, GOLD (CONTROL) ACT, WEALTH-TAX ACT, GUJARAT SALES TAX ACT AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 308(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10798/76].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 588 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 306(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1976, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 397(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10799/76].

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1165 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1976 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 625(E) dated the 31st October, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10800/76].

(4) A copy each of Notification No. S.O. 304(E) and 305(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1976 containing Corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 267(E) dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10801/76].

(5)(i) A copy of Notification No. (GHN 20) GST-1076/(S. 49) (47)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 3rd April, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10802/76].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10803/76].

12.02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 10th May, 1976, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

(3) At 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 11th May, 1976, submission to the vote of the House of the outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Notification G.S.R. No. 314-E, dated the 1st May, 1976 regarding export duty on Hides, Skins and Leather, tanned and untanned.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1976.

12.04 hrs.

COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 7-5-76.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K C. PANT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT *RE* COAL MINES (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1976

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Ordinance, 1976.

12.06 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1976-77—*Contd*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES—*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH). Regarding the further discussion and voting on the demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, I find that one and a half hours are left I myself gave a list of 30 speakers and I believe that Shri Bhattacharyya of CP(M) wants to speak, some others also So, I suggest that we extend the time of the debate by two hours and the hon. Minister may be called at 2.30 unless the discussion closes earlier.

MR SPEAKER: I think we can do accordingly.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोढी (अमृतसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री और सिविल सप्लाईज की डिमांडज का समर्थन करते हुए श्री टी० ए० पाई को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूं कि जब से उन्होंने इस मिनिस्ट्री का चार्ज सम्भाला है, उन्होंने पब्लिक सैक्टर यूनिट्स को बहुत कंट्रोल किया है, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज में जो घाटे थे, वे अब करीब करीब पूरे हो चुके हैं। मैं उन के मातहत काम करने वाले कुछ डिपार्टमेंट्स के बारे में कुछ मशवरा देना चाहता हूं।

मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य बहुत से पायंट्स को टच कर चुके हैं, लेकिन उन के बारे में और कुछ कहे रहा भी नहीं जाता है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, श्री पाई ने इंडस्ट्रीज को अच्छी तरह कंट्रोल किया है, जिस की वजह से प्रोडक्शन अच्छा हुआ है, और आज एसेंशल कामोडिटीज की कोई स्कैसिटी नहीं है, सब को जितनी चीज चाहिए, वह मिल रही है। 1974 में चीजों के दाम पीक पर पहुंच गये थे, लेकिन 1975-76 में वे नीचे आ चुके हैं और पब्लिक को चीजें आसानी से मिलने लग गई हैं।

मिनिस्टर साहब को पता है कि रेजर ब्लेडज, ड्राई सैल बैटरीज और सेफ्टी मैचिज वगैरह कुछ कनज्यूमर गुड्ज आई०एस०आई० का स्टैंडर्ड मेनटेन नहीं कर रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो चीजें आई० एस० आई० के स्पेसिफिकेशन्ज के मुताबिक नहीं है, मिनिस्टर साहब को उन के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। अगर कोई कम्पनी स्टैंडर्ड, के मुताबिक चीज नहीं बना सकती है, या तो उसको इस बारे में हिदायत की जाए और या उसको उन चीजों को बाजार में बेचने से रोका जाये।

जहां तक शूगर मिल्ज का सवाल है, सिक मिल्ज को या तो जल्दी से जल्दी रीहैबिलिटेट किया जाये, या उन को बेक

ओवर कर लिया जावे, क्योंकि मौजूदा हालत में फ़ार्मर्ज को बहुत नुक्सान होता है। उन को इस बात की बहुत परेशानी होती है कि वे अपना गन्ना बेचने के लिए कहां जायें। लेबर को भी बहुत दिक्कत होती है। इस लिए मिनिस्टर साहब को शूगर मिल्ज के बारे में बहुत जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्ज पर बहस के दौरान कहा जा चुका है कि फ़ार्मर्ज के लिए चीप ट्रेक्टर्ज बनाये जाने चाहिए। जिन फ़ार्मर्ज के पास इस वक्त ट्रेक्टर्ज नहीं हैं, जब वे उन को हायर करते हैं, अगर उस समय वे बुवाई का काम दो तीन दिनों में न कर पायें, तो उन का सारा काम ख़राब हो जाता है। इसलिए ऐसे चीप ट्रेक्टर बनाए जाने चाहिए, जिनको हर एक फार्मर खरीद सके।

हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर की लीडरशिप और गाइडेंस के लिए उन के आभारी हैं। उन्होंने इमर्जेन्सी लागू की और 20-पाइंट प्रोग्राम देश के सामने रखा, जिसकी वजह से इनफ्लेशन बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुका है और दाम भी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता नीचे आ रहे हैं, बल्कि जिन चीजों के लिए पहले प्रीमियम देना पड़ता था, वे अब कनसेशनल रेट पर मिल रही हैं।

अगर कोई कम्पनी लाइसेंस का ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं करती है, या टाइम पर उस को ऐक्टेल नहीं करती है, तो उस का लाइसेंस कैंसल कर देना चाहिए, या उसको कुछ मुद्दत के लिए रोक देना चाहिए। बोगस लाइसेंसिंग का काम खत्म होना चाहिए, जैसे कि मोटरों के ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को खत्म कर दिया गया है।

जहां तक स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है, बिहार में जमशेदपुर, आदित्यपुर और रांची की एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में मैंने बहुत दफ़ा कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में और यहां भी कहा है, लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कोई तसल्लीबख्श फ़ैसला नहीं हुआ है। टेल्को और टिस्को के आफ़िसर अभी भी बाहर से माल मंगाना पसन्द करते हैं, जब कि वह माल वहां ही मिल सकता है, जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब खुद भी देख कर आये हैं। इस के बावजूद वे लोग बम्बई या कलकत्ता में आर्डर प्लेस करते हैं। अगर स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज उनकी स्पेसिफ़िकेशन के मुताबिक माल न बना सकें, तो वे बेशक बाहर से माल मंगायें। लेकिन अगर वे बना सकें तो पहले उन को मौका मिलना चाहिए। इस बात के लिए मैंने बहुत दफा कहा है और फिर इस बात को मैं दोहराता हूं।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि प्रोडक्शन तो बढ़ा है जैसे शूगर मिल मशीनरी का या पेपर मिल मशीनरी का और इन सब का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, कामर्शियल वेहिकिल्स या ट्रैक्टर्स और मोटर कार्स का, मगर मुझे अफसोस एक इस बात का है कि अभी जो हमारे यहां मोटर कार्स बन रही हैं उन का 20 साल पुराना माडल है। वही हमें नाम बदल बदल कर मैक-2 या और दूसरी कारें जैसे "हिन्दुस्तान" वगैरह हैं वही हर टाइम ज्यादा दाम पर बेची जाती हैं, जब कि बाहर की कंट्रीज में एक साल में एक दफा माडेल चेंज होता है और वह होता है तो उस में कुछ न कुछ चेंज होता है, डिजाइन भी चेंज होती है। यहां 20-30 साल से एक ही माडल चल रहा है दूसरे दूसरे नाम में। उन के माडेल्स के खाली रजिस्ट्रेशन बुक में चेंज का सवाल नहीं है, उस की शकल, उस की परफार्मेंस सब कुछ ठीक करना चाहिए। अगर वह कम्पनी ऐसी नहीं है कि ऐसा कर सके तो उस को लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन पर कोई पेनाल्टी लगाइए। वे बहुत बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, वे कर सकते हैं अगर करना चाहें। इस वक्त यह है कि वे सोचते हैं कि अगर सिक हो गई कम्पनी तो गवर्नमेंट वाले ले जाएंगे, तो चलो सिक कर दो। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप उन के ऊपर कोई पेनाल्टी लगाइए अगर वे इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं करते हैं। आज क्या

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

है कि गाड़ी को कोई पूछता नहीं है। गाड़ी वही चल रही है, कुछ पता नहीं है कि 53 माडेल की है या 60 की है या 75-76 की है। ऐसे ही दूसरी गाड़ियों के बारे में भी है। ठीक है फिएट अच्छी है। लेकिन बाहर की फिएट देखिए और दाम आप मिलाइए। हमारी जो कीमत है उस से कम दाम में बाहर में उन लोगों को वह मिलती है। हम लोगों के यहां सस्ती लेबर होते हुए भी हम लोग इस को ठीक से नहीं बना सकते हैं। इसलिए इस में इम्प्रूवमेंट करना जरूरी है। आप ने बहुत इम्प्रूवमेंट किया है। लेकिन आप का जो प्लान है इस में भी इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है।

इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स की एक्सपोर्ट, रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 0·5 परसेंट है। यह बहुत ही कम है, इनसिगनिफिकेंट है क्योंकि हमारी पापुलेशन का ध्यान रखते हुए जो कि वर्ल्ड में दूसरे नम्बर पर है, हमारी एक्सपोर्ट बहुत कम है। तो एक्सपोर्ट के काम को कुछ लिबरलाइज कीजिए और इन गुड्स के एक्सपोर्ट के लिए बढ़ावा दीजिए ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें और फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्न कर सकें।

अब मैं एक खास बात इन के मंत्रालय की रखना चाहता हूं। रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास की रिपोर्ट है 1974-75 की। इन्होंने एक कम्पनी को खरीदा है मेसर्ज स्टूकचरल इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स (इन लिक्विडेशन) 125 लाख रुपये में 1974 में। हमें यह पता नहीं कि यह कम्पनी कब खरीदी गई और कैसे खरीदी गई, इस की चर्चा बिलकुल जहां तक मैं जानता हूं यहां पर नहीं हुई है। हम आज आप को पैसा देने जा रहे हैं, हमें हक है पूछने का कि आप पैसा कहां खर्च कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि पैसा दे दिया और फिर रिचर्डसन ऐंड क्रुडास ने सब कुछ खरीद लिया। रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडास एक कम्पनी है, ठीक है लेकिन उस को क्या इक है दूसरी कम्पनी खरीदने का। उन्होंने जब कम्पनी खरीदी तो तीन बैंकों से पैसे लिए और पजेशन लेने के लिए उन्होंने हाथ नहीं लगाया। 2 अगस्त 1975 को पसेशन मिला। यह ऐन्युअल रिपोर्ट 1974-75 से मैं कोट कर रहा हूं उस में कहते हैं :

"Due to certain procedural problems, the company could take possession of the property only on 2nd August 1975"

यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि इस में 8 महीने जो लगे उस दौरान ये अफसरान पैसे बनाते रहे हैं। मुझे पूरा ज्ञान है, मेरे पास कागज भी है जो कि मुझे इंटर-डिपार्टमेंटल कम्यूनिकेशन से मिला है। इस में इन के अफसर लोग पैसे बनाते रहे। लाखों रुपये इन कम्पनी में अफसरों ने बनाए हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब मेरे साथ बम्बई चलें, मैं बताता हूं कि कहां कहां बनाया है। इन के जनरल मैनेजर ने रुपया बनाया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुपया बनाया है का क्या मतलब ? प्राफिट किया है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : रिश्वत।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप ने एलीगेशन लगाने के पहले उस के लिए नोटिस दिया है।

Kindly don't make any allegations without informing the Chair and the Minister.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : हम जो नोटिस दे चुके हैं वह बात तो बता सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाईपाथेटिकल क्वेश्चन पर अभी मत कहिये। जब भी आपको कहना हो उसके पहले नोटिस दे दीजिए।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : इसके बारे में मुझे कहना है कि यह कम्पनी हमारी नालेज के बगैर कैसे खरीदी गई और इतना रुपया कैसे लगा और आज जो इतना रुपया मांगते हैं वह क्यों मांगते हैं ? इन सारी बातों का ब्यौरा हमको मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक यूनिट एम टी के बारे में नोटिस दी है, इनकी लायेज में है, आपके यहां सब-स्टैन्डर्ड मैटीरियल यूज हो रहा है। आप मेहरबानी करके जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया है।

सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोढी : जबसे मैंने यह शुरू किया तबसे इनके अफसरों ने दूसरी बात शुरू कर दी है। मैं ने सारी जानकारी दी है। इनके अफसरान जो हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दस मिनट हो गए हैं, 11 वां मिनट चल रहा है।

सरदार स्वर्णसिंह सोढी : मेरा लास्ट पाइंट है कोका कोला बाटलिंग के बारे मे। मुझे हैरानी है, मझे जो इंफार्मेशन है उसके हिसाब से उसके कोका कोला कम्पनी ने इल्लीगल एक्सपेंशन किया है। नतीजा यह है कि आज 22 बाटलिंग प्लान्ट चल रहे हैं। बड़ी एलार्मिंग सिच्युएशन है लेकिन अफसरों को कोई फिक्र नहीं है, कोई डर नहीं है और वे मनमानी करते हैं। इस कम्पनी को एडहाक इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स फिर एलाऊ किए हैं। इसके बारे में यहां पर कई दफा बातें हुई हैं और यहां पर कहा गया है कि उनको लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिए लेकिन जो अफसरान हैं वे मनमानी कर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी इसको जरूर चैक करें। इसके साथ ही मैं इन डिमाण्डस का स्वागत करता हूं और सपोर्ट करता हूं।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, I would not take much time. I only want to say that the Minister has submitted a very big report in which he has dealt with all the subjects that come under his purview. Some Members from the Congress benches tried to pose a bright and hopeful picture for the future. The Minister himself also came forward several times with the statement that a situation had now developed which could take us to a prosperous future and a real industrial development in our country might take place. Along with the Minister, one of the big tycoons and big industrialists of this country, Shri Birla who is the Chairman of the Committee to celebrate the Punction of the FICCI, has also said that if you produce more, you will get prosperity, although in his statement he has mentioned that only 60 per cent of the capacity of our industries is being utilised. From my personal experience, I may say that if you produce more, you will have to resort to either lay-off or closure of the factory. In some sectors there may be increase in the rate of production, but if you take the totality of it, you will find that where there is production there is the danger of the workers being faced with lay-off or the factory being closed. Within nine years in West Bengal alone 1,200 factories have been closed.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): But what is your positive suggestion?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will come to your sugar manufacturing industry and how you are exploiting this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, why are you provoking him? Does he need any provocation?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Out of these 1,200 closed units, I do not know how many have been restarted. According to authoritative statements of Government agencies and business agencies, 278 factories are still closed. I do not know what positive steps the Minister wants to take in this matter.

From the Report it is seen that under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, an inquiry was made into Messrs. Laxmirattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur, Messrs. Khardah Co. Ltd.,

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Calcutta, Messrs. Shree Ambika Jute Mills and Messrs. Britannia Engineering Company, Calcutta. The result of that inquiry is not mentioned in the report.

Last April so many MPs approached the Minister and made a representation that he should look into the question of the closed units. Out of 200 and odd small-scale lamp manufacturing units, about 200 units were closed. I know that they are still closed. So, also is the condition of plastic factories. Then, so many small-scale engineering units in Howrah have been forced to close their units, either for want of orders, or supply of raw materials or for financial difficulties. Whatever may be the reason, the result is that there is large-scale closure of small-scale units.

Only day before yesterday it appeared in the newspapers that 2,000 small-scale units in Ahmedabad are facing crisis. The reasons are the same—dearth of market or finance, short supply of raw material or power shortage May be some big factories are taking advantage of this emergency end earning huge profits but the condition of small-scale units is precarious.

Though it does not come strictly under this Ministry, I want to refer to the condition of the jute mills and jute workers. It was mentioned in *Calcutta Business Standard* that the Government is going to give further concessions to the jute mill owners by reducing the shipping freight on jute goods. They are pretending that they are facing stiff competition in the international market. To save them you have already abolished the excise duty, the export duty and other levies. To facilitate them further, the Government has already taken a decision to reduce freight rates. Assuming that the jute mills are in a bad condition, are they taking serious steps to rehabilitate the industry? I say no, it is not a fact. They swallow whatever concessions are given to them and do not use them to take the industry out of its crisis. On the other hand, they are insisting on the Government to allow them block closure. The Labour Minister of West Bengal came here only this week to plead that the IJMA should be allowed block closure. Many Members may not know what block closure is. Block closure means that a group of mills will be closed for a week or fifteen days while another group continues to work. So, in a month all the mills will not work. Half the mills will work and the other half will remain closed. This is the condition. So, where is the prospect of improving the industry?

I must congratulate Mr. Pai on being bold enough to make the statement that their policy is based on mixed economy and that their profession of socialism is nothing but an Utopia If anybody thinks that they can bring about socialism in this way, I would say it is sheer Utopia. You cannot do it. You can build up capitalism, but the whole capitalist world is facing a crisis. You are approaching America, and the big business magnates are also inviting them to come here and invest, saying that the situation has changed.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there only one way of bringing about socialism or more than one way?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is only one way of bringing about scientific socialism. I have no time, otherwise I would have dilated on it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you consider that safeguarding the dominance of the public sector is a way of bringing about socialism?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If you base it only on the public sector, I would say you will never be successful. You are investing money and putting up public sector undertakings, that is good, but that is not the only way of bringing about so-

cialism. There are other factors. If you do not adopt other means also at the same time, you will never reach a society which can be called a socialist society.

You, Mr. Speaker, have visited the socialist countries like the Soviet Union. You go to China or to any socialist country. There you will find not a single man unemployed, not a single factory closed down, not a single case of lay-off. Why? What is the magic? The magic is the policy that they have adopted. They have brought about a basic change in the production system, in the production relations. That you are not going to do. Otherwise, Birlas would not be praising you, as they are doing now, that you have changed the atmosphere in the country.

So, my first point is that what you pose is not correct. The country is not progressing. The situation is not in favour of bringing real industrial development of our country. The small-scale industries are in a collapsing stage; the medium sectors are in a collapsing stage. Even the big industries are facing crisis. I have talked to the Minister many times.

MR. SPEAKER: You said that you would not take more time and would put only specific questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You know the conditions in the wagon-making industries. Railway is the only purchaser of the wagons. They have reduced their orders. What is the effect of this? All the wagon-building factories are in the midst of crisis. Besides wagons, the railways used to place order for sleepers also for use by them, but that order has been brought down with the result that hundreds of foundries' workers have been rendered unemployed. I know many cases. You will find foundries are closed in Howrah. On both sides of the railway line, there are so many foundries. Almost all of them are closed because they hardly get order for work for two months. I am connected with 3-4 foundries. I know that they are not getting orders. They said, "How can we keep our foundries running if we do not get proper orders, at least as much as we got last year?" I could not answer to their points. So, my plea is that you have to take effective steps so that these wagon builders and foundries may not face this sort of crisis; at least, they can survive.

Now, I am coming to the automobile industry. I was just looking to an article in the "Annual Number. Business Standard"; Calcutta. Here, you have done much for the automobile industry. But has the situation changed? Yesterday I was told by the department officials that steps had been taken by the Government to see that the actual production might be picked up and they are hoping for it. But I do not know on what basis they are telling all these things. But my personal experience is that you may say it just as I mentioned in the case of jute mills. Here also, the same thing is taking place. I know at least in the case of Hindustan Motors and Fiat also, there is a rotation system of lay-off. In total, there are 10,000 workers. 5000 workers will be laid-off in one week and another 5000 workers will be laid-off in the second week and so on. This is the way they are running automobile industries. I have got a letter from the Government of West Bengal as I am connected with the union—that there will be further lay-off—3300 workers have to be laid-off. We have to go there and give our consent. For that reason, our union has been called.

Sir the West Bengal Government has reduced the scale tax to the extent of 9 per cent. I may be corrected by the Minister, if it is less or more. So far as my knowledge goes, they reduced the sales tax and previously, you were paying 16 per cent sales tax, but now you have to pay 7 per cent. This way some money was saved for the company. Then on the total price of the car, the excise duty was reduced, after this Budget. That may also come to Rs. 2000.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Then, for the tyres and other materials that are directly used by the car manufacturing companies, they have not to pay the tax which they had to pay before. This tax has also been reduced.

So, the excise duty, the sales-tax and the tax on tyres, etc. have been reduced, bringing down the total cost of the car. Even then, the production is not picking up. Unless and until the petrol prices are reduced, nothing will happen. In 1971, you could get 1 litre of petrol for Rs. 1.46 p. Now, on 1-10-75, you have to pay Rs. 3.38 p. for 1 litre of petrol. Not only the petrol prices but the prices of spares have also increased.

The same thing is happening in the Texmaco. The Birlas are exploiting like anything.

Coming to some of the factories whose managements have been taken over by the Government, by his Ministry, let me talk about Braithwaite. They have two units in West Bengal One is in Angus and the other is in Calcutta which goes by the name of Clive unit. In the Clive unit, they are losing and the losses are mounting up. In the Angus unit, they are making some profits. Because of this, the top man was changed and a military man was put there. What happened after that? He is trying to take advantage of the rivalry between the trade unions belonging to one particular party, that is, the ruling party.

Only a few days back, you will be amazed to know that there was so much fighting between them. I say, with the connivance of the police and the local authorities, in the Clive unit, three murders took place during the broad day-light when the factory was running. Dozens of workers were injured and they had to be removed to the hospitals. This is what is going on. This is not the U.F. regime. This is the Congress regime. these two trade unions belonging to the same party are making the industrial relations so precarious that you cannot expect anything.

In this connection, I would like to mention that you have taken up a programme of participation of workers in the management. That is nothing but a hoax. So many committees, bipartite committees, have been set up in West Bengal and in other parts of the country and at the Centre. Because CITU Unions are not dittoing the policy of the Government *in toto*, you say, the CITU units will not be called in to participate in any meeting, that is, in any bipartite meeting either at the Centre or in the States. In the case of jute, they have set up a bipartite Committee, to which only the INTUC and AITUC people have been called. Why should not CITU be included?

This bipartite Committee has been set up to look into the matter there is no lay-off, no closure unnecessarily That the workers are not harassed and that production goes up. But I can tell you that the Committee they are setting up will not serve its purpose I can boldly state here that in West Bengal, among the jute workers, the CITU is the major force. Only when the Management finds or the Minister finds that something is very difficult, they call us—as in the case of Hindustan Motors I tell you that you must change your attitude and you must change your policy, otherwise there is no future for the industrial development of the country.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies in the background of non-homogenous, non-linear growth model in India's Five Year Plan and in the countext of the New Economic Programme embodied in our Prime Minister's 20-point programme.

India's industrial development, rather than adhering to the exact path,

can and has been evolving flexible models to reach the terminal point, and in the process of growth, in the process of breaking out of the stagnation that has been apparent in the industrial scene, certain features have emerged—for instance, a certain imbalance in the economy of two sectors, particularly the automated sector and the old historical rural sector, has come out with startling vividness. However, a 4 per cent or 5 per cent rate of growth is not enough; even at 6 per cent rate of growth, it will be twenty years before we can absorb all our backlog of unemployment In the prevailing circumstances, a great departure has been made. We have developed a wide capacity and a wide ranging capability consumer durables capital goods, power generation machines, machine tools, textiles, paper and pulp, sugar, chemicals and pharmaceutical machinery.

My friend opposite, who spoke just now, was concentrating on closures, but he closed his eyes to the expansion of our industrial capability which has taken place. I would therefore like to congratulate Mr. T. A. Pai, his colleagues and the personnel in his Ministry for successfully orchestrating the new tune of growth and self-reliance.

Yesterday, a speaker, with his particular line of thinking, took us into the culdosac of sterilisation. In fact, the problem of industrial development was co-related ultimately to the problem of sterilisation and it was said that we missed our way or missed our path in our industrial development. I would like to put the record straight. What are the facts? Could India do without industrial pace, both for long range growth as well as for defence? Those are the compulsions. The developed countries are now coming up to what is called 'limits to grow'. Of course, the problem of ecology and environment is important for them, not for us. But the rate of growth has to be increased. We cannot rest on our oars. Unless we effectively increase it to ten to twelve per cent, a big impact on the present economic situation cannot be made. It is possible and it should be done. Many public sector corporations have reached that rate of growth—ten to twelve per cent—in capacity utilisation. Therefore, what I propose is by way of constructive suggestions, and I would request the hon. Ministry to take it in that line and not in a spirit of criticism.

Many public sector corporations have broken even; the gestation period has been cut down by three months. Even the slumbering giant, HEC has climbed out of the red That is a big industrial event in the industrial history of India. But between the original conception and the present reality has fallen a shadow. What are those shadows? We have a shortfall in cement-manufacturing machinery by 40 per cent and a drop in production of cars by 36 per cent. The increased capacity utilisation in steel, coal, heavy and light engineering and other plants have not been accompanied by a fall in prices correspondingly, and the correlation between the prices of industrial products and the prices prevailing in the agricultural sector has been disrupted rather to the detriment of the agricultural sector.

The basic fact enunciated by Adam Smith that industrial growth in any country is ultimately limited by its internal market still holds true in the long range In the short range, of course, foreign aid, foreign technology, foreign markets, and beggar-my-neighbour export promotion drive, can help us. But we have to do with the basic secular forces now operating on the Indian economic scene.

The ancillary industries, the intermediate technology, which would bridge the gap between the two-sector economy which is emerging has not made the progress it was expected to make. We have now made some movement in the development of small scale industries, but a big drive in respect of development of small scale industries is called for. Otherwise, we cannot effectively counterbalance the growth of those giants under the MRTP Act.

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya]

I suggest that the term 'backward region' should be re-defined, and a very important index should be the level of unemployment in the region—the level of unemployment and not the level of population, that has not been done. Now, even advanced areas are claiming themselves to be backward. If tomorrow Mr Pai says—I suggest, you take them at their words and get them committee in writing and then pronounce—"Now, I will promote industries non forward areas with industrial culture", you will find that so many of us will now like to make a right-about turn from proclaiming as backward areas to forward areas. So, there must be some objective assessment about these backward areas I bring this to the notice—I have brought it to his notice earlier also—of the Minister.

A serious technological drag is part of the emerging situation. The report has talked about the research and development wing. The most important aspect is to draw blue-prints of the machines which we have imported and start manufacturing the spares of these machines so that in the coming years these plants which have been put up at great cost and with foreign technological aid do not come to a grinding halt

I will explain. For instance in HEC, Ranchi, there are 30 giant horizontal boring machines, 30 vertical turning and boring machines, 20 largest precision lathes and 4 high temperature arc furnaces in FFC These spares which has Ranchi vary between 20-50 per cent. Unless we start manufacturing the spares for these machines, what will happen? At a certain stage we will cannibalise one machine and marry its parts with another and there will be a decline. Therefore, the first objective policy will be that all the imported machinery and capital goods which have been set up must have their spare parts indigenously manufactured so that we get our industrial capability in this wide-ranging sector unimpaired over the years to come.

I suggest that for import substitution we manufacture carbon blocks for carbon brushes of graphite from Palamau district rather than import them.

In the eastern region, HEC, Birds, Braithwaite, Jessop, Britannia, Mokameh, Texmaco, Bridge and Roof and Jaysons in Vizag between them can fabricate 6000-8000 tonnes per month. With 1 million tonnes of steel in the stocks at Rs. 1200 per tonne to the international price of Rs. 2000 and the fabricated internal price of Rs. 3200 to the international price of Rs. 5000 per tonne plus favourable freight zone, it is unfortunate that we have not been able to fabricate and make a breakthrough into the petro-dollar area and the east-Asian countries For that a 2-3 per cent commission may be necessary

MR SPEAKER Kindly conclude now.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: All right, Sir. Thank you very much for the time given.

To conclude, I support the Demands for Grants

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): अध्यक्ष जी, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 28 वर्ष हो चुके हैं लेकिन दुख है कि इतने दिनों के बावजूद बिहार राज्य उद्योग-धंधों के विकास के सिलसिले में पिछडा हुआ है। यह बात ठीक है कि भारत सरकार ने कुछ बडे बडे उद्योग-धंधे दक्षिण बिहार में खडे किए हैं। लेकिन सम्पूर्ण बिहार की दृष्टि से देखा जाये और यह देखा जाये कि बिहार सरकार ने इस दिशा में कौन सी कार्यवाही की है तो देखकर अफसोस होता है कि बिहार जहां पर तमाम तरह के खनिज पदार्थ मौजूद हैं, किसी भी चीज की कमी नहीं है कारखाने खडे करने के लिए उसके बावजूद बिहार के बडे हिस्सों में कारखाने नहीं है। आप जानते हैं, उत्तर बिहार का नक्शा देखिये कुछ चीनी मिलों को छोडकर या सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ

कारखानों को छोडकर, जैसे बिजली का, खाद का या डालडा के कारखानों को छोड कर, सम्पूर्ण उत्तर बिहार उद्योग धंधों के मामले में पिछडा हुआ है। बिहार उद्योग धंधों के मामले में दरिद्र है। सरकार पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रों को बढाने की बात तो जरूर करती है, लेकिन सम्भवतः यह बात बिहार के साथ लागू नही होती।

पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। क्या उस के आसपास कोई भी बडा कारखाना है? स्वयं पटना शहर में बिहार सरकार गरीबों की जमीन छीन लेती है, उद्योग धंधों के लिये नही बल्कि क्वार्टर बनाने के लिये। बडे-बडे धनपतियो को मकान देने के लिये, पाटलीपुत्र जैसी कालोनी बनाने के लिये जमीन किसान से ले लेती है और किसान भूखा मरता है। पूरे पटना में इस सवाल को लेकर हंगामा है। अगर उद्योग धंधे की बात आती है तो किसान खुशी खुशी जमीन देने को तैयार है, आप उन के बच्चों को नौकरी दे दीजिये। जमीन आप को मिलेगी। लेकिन ऐसा नही है। मैने यह भी बताया था कि फूलवारी शरीफ में बिडला की 42 एकड जमीन पडी हुई है, किसान उस को जोत रहे है, उन्होने अपने बटाईदारी के हक का दावा किया है, हाई कोर्ट में मुकदमा है। किसान कहते है कि सरकार कारखाना बनाये हम इन जमीन को छोडने को तैयार है। लेकिन वह पहले बिडला से तो ले ले। उन्ही की जमीन है बहुत सालो से खाली पडी हुई है। शर्मा जी सदन में आ गये यह हम जानते है आप उस जमीन को ले लीजिये और उद्योग धंधा खडा कीजिये, चाहे छोटा बडा मझोला कारखाना ही क्यों न हो। मुझे कहा गया कि मैं इस संबंध में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखूं। मैंने उन को लिखा, महीनें हो गये, कहा गया कि इस की जाच करा रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार जांच कराने में और लम्बे लम्बे बयान देने में माहिर है। बहुत कहा जा रहा है कि भूमि बाटी जा रही है, मैं अभी चार, पांच दिन की पद यात्रा कर के आ रहा हूं, बिहार के देहातों में उस का कही कोई चिन्ह नही है। बिल्कुल पाखंड की बात है कि श्रीरामम केसरी जी और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जमीन का बटवारा कर रहे हैं। मेरी मांग है कि आप उस जमीन को लीजिये। अध्यक्ष जी, आप के ही क्षेत्र में, पटना से मुगलसराय तक क्या कोई उद्योग धंधा है? कोई नही। क्या वहां उद्योग धंधे नही बन सकते? बन सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर बिहार सरकार पर इस को छोड दिया जाय तो कुछ नही होने वाला है। जितना भी उस सरकार के बारे मे कहा जाय वह कम है। वहा का सर्वे करा कर बिहार में उद्योग धंधे बनाने की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि वहा का पिछडापन दूर हो, और उत्तर बिहार की तरफ आप का विशेष रूप से ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कुछ ठोस बात कहिये, कारखानें की बात कीजिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं कारखाने बनाने की ही बात कह रहा ह। मै तो कह रहा हूं कि कुटीर उद्योग से लेकर बडे कारखाने इन इलाकें में लगाइये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहा दो वैगन बनाने के कारखाने हैं। मुजफ्फरपुर मे आर्थर बटलर नाम का कारखाना है ..

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० शर्मा) : शास्त्री जी, उद्योग लगाना बुनियादी तौर पर राज्य सरकार का काम है और हम लोग उस मे मदद करते हैं, और मदद करने को तैयार है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राज्य सरकार पर हम दबाव डालते है और आप अपनी तरफ से दबाव डालें। अभी प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

गई थीं, मालूम नहीं क्या समझ कर आयीं हैं, यह तो आप को मालूम होगा । लेकिन हमारी खबर है कि वह नाराज हो कर आयी हैं कि वहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है । तो अगर इस बात में सच्चाई है तो इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये । एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में जो मुजफ्फरपुर में आर्थर बटलर और मुकामा में ब्रिटेनिया इन्जीनियरिंग कम्पनी, वैगन और रेल के डिब्बे बनाने वाले कारखानें हैं, व ठीक से नहीं चल रहे हैं । वहां पर पुराने मजदूरों को नहीं रखा जाता है और नये लोगों को रख दिया गया है । पुराने लोगों को हटा देते हैं और नये लोगों को रख लेते हैं । इसलिये वहां पर ठीक से उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है । वे चालू हैं लेकिन ठीक से उत्पादन न होने के कारण मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप उनका प्रबन्ध ठीक करें ।

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

फतुहा में स्कूटर फैक्टरी और ट्रैक्टर बनाने के कारखाने की योजना है । वहां पर ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी कब चालू होगी, पता नहीं है । जमीन तो अर्जित कर ली गई है पर फैक्टरी का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है । पता नहीं वह कब तक उत्पादन करना शुरू करेगी । जहां पर स्कूटर फक्टरी का सवाल है, वह तो चल रही है लेकिन उसमें भी गड़बड़ है । जिनकी जमीन ली गई है, आखिर वे भूखे तो मरेंगे नहीं और न आपकी नीति ही है कि ऐसे लोग भूखे मरें । मैंने पाई साहब से बात की थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखूंगा कि जिन लोगों की जमीन ली गई है उनको उसमें नौकरी दी जाये । उस पत्र की प्रति लिपि मेरे पास है जो उन्होंने उनको लिखा है । लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि अगर 20 ऐसे आदमियों को लिया गया है जिनकी जमीन ली गई है, तो 40, 50 दूसरों को लिया गया है । मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर जमीन वालों को नौकरी देने के बाद आप दूसरे लोगों को भी ले लें, तो मेरा एतराज नहीं है लेकिन आज तो यह हो रहा है कि कहीं उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग लिये जा रहे हैं और कहीं मुंगेर के लोग लिये जा रहे हैं और स्थानीय लोगों को पूरा मौका नहीं मिल रहा है ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : स्थानीय लोगों को जिनकी जमीन ली गई है, नौकरी देने की नीति हमारी है जैसा कि हमारे सीनियर कुलीग श्री पाई ने लिखा भी है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे काम हैं जिनके लायक अगर वहां के लोग न हों, तो क्या बाहर से भी लोग नहीं लिये जायेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : शर्मा जी आप पहले मेरी बात पूरी सुन लीजिये । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि पहले आप उन लोगों को जगह दीजिये और उसके बाद जरूरत हो, तो बाहर वालों को रखिये । क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 में तो आप उनको रख सकते हैं । अगर बड़े आफिसर्स वहां से नहीं मिल सकते तो आप बाहर से ले लें । सारा देश हमारा है और हम **सन्स आफ दि सायल** के नारे का समर्थन नहीं करते । यह एक गलत नारा है और अगर कोई ऐसा नारा देता है, तो वह देश का दुश्मन और देश की एकता को तोड़ता है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों की जमीन ली गई है उनको नौकरी अगर देते हैं तो कुली की नौकरी देते हैं हालांकि उनमें से बहुत से बी० ए० और एम० ए० तक पास होते हैं । बाबू जो बनाये जाते हैं वे बाहर के लोग बनाये जाते हैं और उसमें पक्षपात होता है । जो लोग बड़े बड़े नेताओं और मंत्रियों की सिफारिश ले आते हैं उनका काम हो जाता है और वहां के लोग रह जाते हैं । आपकी नीति का पालन नहीं हो रहा है । मंत्री जी

ने चिट्ठी लिखी है लेकिन वह फाइल की शोभा बढ़ा रही है, अमल उस पर नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप पता लगाइये कि कितने लोगों की जमीन ली गई और कितने लोगों को नौकरी में रखा गया। इस तरह से इस कारखाने में काम हो रहा है।

ठीक इसी तरह की बात बिहार में रांची और बोकारो की है। बोकारो में जिनकी जमीन ली गई थी, उनके साथ अभी तक न्याय नहीं हो सका है। वहां के लोग विस्थापित हो गये थे और उनको ठीक से बसाया नहीं गया और न नौकरी ही दी गई। उस इलाके में जो आदिवासी और दूसरे पिछड़े हुये लोग हैं, उनकी आज क्या हालत है, यह देखना आपका काम है। ऐसे लोगों को आपको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि आपका पूरा ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है लेकिन जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, उतने जोरो से ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां पर इस तरह के कारखानों के लिये लोगों की जमीन ली गई हैं, उनको नौकरी दी जाये और उनकी दूसरी समस्याओं का समाधान आप निकालिये ताकि लोगों का विरोध खत्म हो सके और वे यह समझें कि हमारी समस्याओं के प्रति सरकार का सहानभति का रुख है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मोटर कम्पनियों का जिक्र किया गया। मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मेरी यह मांग है कि हम लोगों ने बार बार सवाल उठाया है और आपको याद होगा कि इसी सदन में रोज मारुति का सवाल उठता था, अब वह सवाल पता नहीं कहां चला गया। अब मारुति बनाने वाला नेता बन रहा है। उस समय भी हमने कहा था कि तमाम मोटर कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, बिड़ला, टाटा जितने भी पूंजीपतियों के मोटर कारखाने हैं उन तमाम का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। उनको आपको अपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिये कोई भी कारखाना हो, मारुति हो या दूसरा हो उसको आप ले लें। उस समय क्रान्ति की बात कहने वाले लोगों ने हमारी मदद नहीं की। अब भी हमारी मांग है कि इनका आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें।

टायरों में चोर बाजारी चल रही है। सही कीमत पर लोगों को टायर नहीं मिलते है। इनकी आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। जिनको मचमुच में टायरों की जरूरत है, जो साधारण श्रेणी के ट्रक चालक हैं, ट्रेक्टर वाले हैं, उनको ठीक कीमत पर ट्रकों आदि के टायर दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

अब मैं खादी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी जरूर इसकी बात कही होगी। मैं नहीं था इस वास्ते मैं जानता नहीं हूं कि किसी ने यह बात उठाई थी या नहीं उठाई थी? लेकिन गरीब आदमियो को रोजी देने का यह बहुत अच्छा साधन है, उनके लिये यह बहुत बड़ा सहारा है। इसका आपको विस्तार करना चाहिये। लेकिन खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन में भ्रष्टाचार भी बहुत अधिक है। यहां मजदूरों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जाता है। कातने वाले लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जाता हैं। मैंने एक बार यहां खादी कमीशन का सवाल उठाया भी था। उसमें या तो रिटायर्ड लोगों को भरती कर लिया गया है या उनको जिनकों जनता ने रिजैक्ट कर दिया है, अस्वीकृत कर दिया है। उनका व्यवहार इस उद्योग में काम करने वालों कर्मचारियों के साथ ठीक नहीं होता है। इसकी जगह से इन लोगों के अन्दर बड़ा असन्तोष है। खादी कमीशन या खादी उद्योग से सम्बन्धित मजदूरों का सवाल हो या खादी बनाने वालों को सवाल इन तमाम सवालों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

खादी कमीशन के जो मेम्बर हैं उनका काम केवल यही नहीं होना चाहिये कि वे उनकी ही मदद करे जो उनकी हा में हा मिलाते हों। सबको उनको एक नजर से देखना नहीं चाहिये। आज भी लाखो रुपये प्राविडेंट फंड के मजदूरो के बाकी हैं जो उनको मिला नही। बडे अफसोस की बात है कि जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण हैं जो सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति ला रहे थे, उन्होंने तीन तीन सौ खादी मजदूरो की छटनी करदी है लेकिन आज तक उनकी यह राशि देने की कोशिश नही की है। उनके चगुल से सरकार कर्मचारियों और कातने वालो को बचाये।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) वास्तविकता यह है कि देश का काफी औद्योगीकरण हुआ है, देश में समृद्धि आई है, आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ हुई है, बेकारी भी कुछ दूर हुई है लेकिन 27 साल की आजादी के बाद भी देश का प्लाड तरीके से औद्योगिकरण नही हो सका है। कुछ हिस्सों में तो हुआ है, वहा हुआ है जहा इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर था लेकिन देश के बाकी हिस्सो मे, जो बैकवर्ड रिजन है, बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स हैं वहा औद्योगिकरण नही हुआ है, वहा अभी तक उद्योग धंधे नाम को भी स्थापित नही किये गये है। इसमें इस मन्त्रालय का दोष नही है। जो प्लानिंग करने वाले है, योजना भवन में जो बैठते है, जो प्लानिंग कमीशन बना हुआ है, उसका इसमे दोष है। हमारे नेताओ ने बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स में जहा उद्योग धंधे नही थ कुछ छूटे दी ताकि वहा उद्योग धंधे लग सक लेकिन 27 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आप सर्वे करा कर देख लें, वहा कोई प्रगति इस दिशा में नही हुई है, अभी तक कोई उद्योग धंधा प्राइवेट सेक्टर मे वहा नहा लगा है। कारण यही है कि वहा इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर नही था। न वहा सडकें है न रेलें हैं और कोई दूसरा और साधन है। वहा के रहने वाले लोग भी दूसरे विकसित भागों में जा कर उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करते हैं, अपने घर में नहीं करते हैं। अपने घर आने पर जब उनसे इसके बारे में कहा जाता है तो वे कहते हैं कि हम पैसा दे सकते है, मदद कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम उद्योग यहा नही लगा सकते हैं क्योकि सामान मगाना होता है तो बम्बई आदि में एक दिन मे आ जाता है और बलिया में उसको आने में कई महीने लग जाते है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हू कि प्लानिंग की खराबी की वजह से देश के बहुत बडे हिस्से में कोई उद्योग नही लग सका है और वह अछूता रह गया है। वह अगर इस तरह से उपेक्षित रहा तो मैं समझता हू कि देश मजबूत नही होगा। मैं चाहता हू कि देश की बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स का आप एक सर्वे करवा ले और उसके बाद प्रत्येक बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे एक एक भारी उद्योग आपको लगा देना चाहिये। ऐसे उद्योग आपको वहा स्थापित करने चाहिये कि जिन के सहारे छोटे छोटे उद्योग फैले, वे भी वहा स्थापित हो सके और वहा लोगो को घर पर ही काम करने को मिल सके और वहा की जो पैदावार होती है उसकी भी वही खपत हो सके।

ईस्टर्न यू० पी० बलिया मे एक मिनी स्टील प्लाट की योजना थी। प्रधान मत्री जाने वाली थी उसका उद्घाटन करने के लिये। पता नही क्या हुआ वह मिनी स्टील प्लांट आज तक नही लग सका है। पद्रह बीस साल तक प्रयत्न करने के बाद शूगर फैक्टरी का प्राजेक्ट तो स्वीकृत हुआ है, शूगर फैक्टरी तो लग गई है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन कैसे होगा, यह सोचा नही गया है। इस तरह से पांच करोड रुपया जो लगा है वह भी डूब जायेगा। कोई रास्ता आप निकाले। केन डिवेलेपमेंट, प्रोडक्शन, इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर के लिये कोई उपाय आप करे। अगर आपने नही किया तो यह रुपया भी डूब जाएगा। मिनी स्टील प्लांट के लिये भी वहा जमीन एक्वायर हो

गई है। वहां एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज है। पोलीटेक्नीक है, आई० टी० आई० है, वहां पढ़े लिखे लड़के हैं। उद्योग मंत्री श्री पाई ने एक बहुत अच्छा सूत्र दिया है। लखनऊ में उन्होंने स्कूटर इंडिया लिमिटेड स्टार्ट किया है। क्लर्कों तक से चार-चार आने इकट्ठे करके वह चाहते हैं कि उद्योग लगें, इस तरह से उद्योग उन्होंने एक आध स्थापित किया भी है और और भी वह करने वाले हैं। वहां हरेक क्लर्क और काम करने वाले को, एक लिमिटेड रकम मिल लगाने की बात कही जा सकती है।

उसी तरह से हमारे यहां 250 हाई स्कूल हैं, 150 हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल और करीब-करीब 1200 प्राइमरी स्कूलों की संख्या है। डिग्री कालिज भी 5 हैं और एक पोलीटैक्नीक आई० टी० आई० है। अगर उन लोगों के लिये हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स नहीं बना सकते है तो कम से कम लाइट इलैक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियरिंग का कारखाना बना सकते हैं। वहां पर काम करते वाले ट्रेन्ड आदमी हैं, पैसा है आप यह काम वहा कर सकते हैं।

वहा पर टीसर्च का स्केल E-I का हो गया है, सब लोग पैसा इन्वेस्टमैंट करने को तैयार हैं। अगर आप कोई कारखाना लगाये और उनको उससे फायदा होगा तो वह रुपया दे सकते हैं। इस तरह की प्लानिंग क्यो नही की जा सकती है जिससे कि वहा एक इडस्ट्री खड़ी हो सके।

ईस्टर्न यू० पी० मे पटेल कमेटी और पाडे कमेटी बनी थी, लेकिन उनकी सिफारिश के मुताबिक आज तक कोई इडस्ट्री वहा नही लग सकी। हमारी प्लानिंग ठीक नही हो पाई है, उसका कारण यह है कि स्कीम बनाकर उसे रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया है।

एस० आई० एस० आई० के कमिश्नर औद्योगिक अभियान करने हमारे यहा जा रहे थे, हमारे मंत्री जी भी वहा जाने वाले थे, जो कि समय न मिलने के कारण नही जा पाये है। मुझे आशा है कि वह शीघ्र ही वहा जायेगे और वहा उद्योग लग सकेंगे।

हमारे यहा चमडे का काफी उद्योग चल सकता है, चमडे की टेनरी लगा सकते है। हमारे यहा गरीब हरिजनो की सख्या बहुत है, जो चमडे का काम कर सकते है। हमारे यहा का बैरिया का जूता बहुत मशहूर होता था। सिकन्दरपुर में जो तेल और इत्तर बनता था वह भोपाल, कलकत्ता, बगाल में जाता था, लेकिन यह सारा काम ड्राइआउट हो रहा है, कोई इसे देख नही पाता है। बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स मे कुछ भी नही हो पा रहा है। एग्रीकलचरल प्रोडक्शन जो वहा होती है उसके बारे में लाखों रुपये का इडस्ट्री लगाई जा सकती है।

हमारे यहा आलू खूब तैयार होता है, लेकिन उसकी ठीक तरह से रखने के लिये कोई कोल्ड स्टोरेज हमारे यहा नही है। वहा पर सर्वे करके एक कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाया जाये ताकि किसान अपना माल उसमे रख सके और उचित दाम पर बेच सके। इसके बगैर उनका आलू सड जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिये फाइनेन्शियल हैल्प करनी चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने कहा था कि खादी बोर्ड में बडा भ्रष्टाचार है। उसी तरह से हमारे यहा गाधी आश्रम है। हमारे जिले मे गाव की लडकिया वहा से रुई लेकर सूत बनाती है और बेचने के लिये गाधी आश्रम मे ले जाती है। उनको उसकी कीमत एक डेढ पये की दर से दी जाती है।, जब कि 10, 5 रुपये मिलना चाहिये। इस प्रकार से वहा पर शोषण हो रहा है। वहा पर घरो मे करघे लगाकर कोई इडस्ट्री चालू करनी चाहिये जिससे वे चादर वगैरा तैयार कर सके। हमारे हर गाव मे रा-मटीरियल

[श्री चन्द्रीका प्रसाद]

देकर काम लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

इसी प्रकार हमारे यहां के ईस्टर्न यू० पी० बलिया वगैरा के बहुत से लोग भोपाल, मध्य प्रदेश, बंगाल और आसाम में काम करने के 10, 10 और 15, 15 बरस से गये हुये हैं । लेकिन वहा पर उनको लडके को एपरेंटिस के लिये भी नहीं रखा जाता है, कहा जाता है कि तुम यहां के रहने वाले नही हो । 15 बरस एक फैक्टरी में काम करने वाले के लडके को अगर एपरेंटिस की जगह भी नही मिल पायेगी तो किस तरह से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर अमल हो सकेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूगा कि देश में प्लानिंग इस ढग से की जाये कि देश की बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स कुछ खड़ी हो सके, हमारे जिलों में कुछ इडस्ट्री लग सकें । जो बड़ी-बड़ी इडस्ट्री लगी हुई हैं, उनमें कंज्यूम होने वाला छोटा-छोटा सामान इन जिलों मे स्माल स्केल पर बनने लगे ताकि लोगों को मजदूरी मिल जाये और ये बैकवर्ड पाकेट्स भी ऊपर उठ सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री एम० ई० होरो (खुन्टी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार का इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन अभी 1973 में रिवाइज हुआ है । मेरा ख़याल है कि इडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन पर ठीक तरह से अमल नहीं हो रहा है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि हमारे देश के पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है ।

इस रेजोल्यूशन में कहा गया है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खडा करने के बहुत से काम राज्य सरकारें करें, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस तरफ़ कतई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । श्री रामावतार शास्त्री के भाषण के दौरान श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ने जो कुछ कहा, उससे पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को कहा जाता है कि इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन के अनुसार अमुक अमुक काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें वे काम नहीं करती हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि वह काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का है या राज्य सरकारों का, यह पता नहीं चलता है । लेकिन यह बात अवश्य है कि देहात, विशेषकर पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रों, के लोगों की उन्नति नहीं हो रही है और इंडस्ट्रियल बैकवर्डनेस आज भी उन क्षेत्रों में मौजूद है ।

अगर यह नीति जारी रही, तो बहुत सालों तक पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास नही हो पायेगा । सरकार ने एक लिस्ट बनाई है कि हमारे देश मे 350 जिलों में से 232 जिले ऐसे हैं, जो औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं । इस सदन मे बार-बार यह कहा गया है कि किन क्राइटेरिया के आधार पर किसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट को बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट माना जाये, जब तक उन क्राइटेरिया को रिवाइज नहीं किया जायेगा, और सब पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को, और उन राज्यों को, जहां अधिकतर जिले पिछड़े हुए है, इसमे शामिल नही किया जायेगा, तब तक वे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े हुए जिलों को दिये जाने वाले पैसे और टेकनिकल नो-हाऊ आदि का उपभोग नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

अभी हाल ही में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ट्रांसपोर्ट सबसिडी स्कीम, सैंट्रल आउटराइट ग्रान्ट एड सबसिडी स्कीम और कनसेशनल फ़िनांस स्कीम को लागू किया जायेगा । लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इन स्कीम्ज को उन जिलों में लागू किया जा रहा है, जिनको बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स डिक्लेयर किया गया है । ऐसे और भी बहुत से डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जो बैकवर्ड हैं, लेकिन जिनको

बैकवर्ड डिक्लेयर नहीं किया गया है और इस लिए जहां ये सुविधायें नहीं दी जा सकती हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए बिहार में छोटा नागपुर में केवल एक ही जिले, पालामऊ, को बैकवर्ड डिक्लेयर किया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि रांची, सिंहभूम और हजारीबाग को भी बैकवर्ड क्यों नहीं डिक्लेयर किया गया है। शायद सरकार यह समझती है कि रांची में एक कारखाना हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कार्पोरेशन है, जिसकी चिमनी बहुत ऊंची है, इसलिए वह जिला विकसित है। ऐसी बात नहीं है—वह जिला इंडस्ट्रियली एडवांस्ड नहीं है। इसी तरह चूंकि सिंहभूम में टाटा कम्पनी है, इस लिए यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह पूरा जिला इंडस्ट्रियली एडवांस्ड है।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट को आइडेंटीफाई करने के क्राइटेरिया को बदलना पड़ेगा और इस बारे में नये ढंग से सोचना पड़ेगा, वर्ना सरकार भले ही कितने ही अच्छे-अच्छे संकल्प पास करे और नीतियां बनाये, लेकिन बहुत से क्षेत्र बैकवर्ड ही रहेंगे।

इस सदन में मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि ऐसे क्षेत्र में जो इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड है इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने का काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को और कैपिटल को वहां इनवाइट करें। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको बाहर से कैपिटल और बाहर से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को नहीं लाना चाहिए। क्यों इसलिए कि वहां सामाजिक तनाव, सोशल टेंशन की स्थिति पैदा होती है। अभी शास्त्री जी ने एक चीज कही कि हर जगह चाहे वह कर्नाटक हो, महाराष्ट्र हो या बिहार हो या बंगाल हो, एक बात यह निकलती है कि लोकल लोगों को चीलड्रेन आफ दि सायल को ज्यादा मौका देना चाहिए। जहां वह काम कर सकते हैं वहां के लोगों को आप काम नहीं देते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहित नहीं करते हैं, बाहर से लोगों को लाते हैं तब वहां सोशल टेंशन बढ़ता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से जो हो सके वह आप करें और राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी हिदायत दे कि वे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, देहात देहात में ऐसी संस्थाएं बनायें जिनके माध्यम से आपकी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज वहां लग सकें। गवर्नमेंट के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन में यह कहा गया है कि कोआपरेटिव्ज के माध्यम से जगह जगह ऐसी यूनिट्स बनाई जा सकती हैं और एजेंसीज बनाई जा सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोआपरेटिव्ज का जो ट्रेडीशनल ढांचा है इसको बदल करके इनको ऐसे नये ढंग से संगठित करें जिससे न केवल ऐग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट वे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करें बल्कि उस क्षेत्र में स्माल स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए भी आप उनसे फाइनेंस बांट सकते हैं। उन्हीं के माध्यम से बहुत सारे गृह उद्योग घरेलू उद्योग करवा सकते हैं। इसमें खादी बोर्ड से भी मदद ले सकते हैं। इनके माध्यम से भी यह काम हो सकता है। कोई क्षेत्र तब तक विकसित नहीं कहा जायगा जब तक आपके विकास का यह कार्यक्रम पूरे देश को पूरे गांवों को और पूरी जनता को कवर नहीं कर लेता है। एक दो इंडस्ट्री के रहने से कोई देश या समाज आगे नहीं बढ़ता है। इसलिए सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। स्थानीय लोगों को आप प्रोत्साहित करें उनको टेकनिकल नो हाउ दें उनको फाइनेंस दें उस एरिया में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहे जमीन की हो बिजली की हो पानी की हो या रास्ते की हो वह आप बनायें। इस तरह से वह क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सकता है।

पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने एक बात यह कही है कि हमारी जितनी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं आज दस साल से ज्यादा हो गये अभी तक इन्होंने यह निर्णय नहीं किया

[श्री एन० ई० होठे]

है कि उनकी क्या सोशल रेस्पांसिबिलिटी हैं। बहुत बड़े-बड़े कारखाने खुले हैं, प्रतिष्ठान खुले हैं, उनको खोलने का एक मकसद यह भी था कि जहां वह खुलते हैं उस क्षेत्र के इर्द-गिर्द के समाज को वहां के लोगों को प्रभावित करे ताकि वे भी इंडस्ट्रियली और एकोनामिकली आगे बढ़ सके। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने यह ठीक बात कही है कि अब तक पब्लिक अंडर टेकिंग्स ने फाइनेंशियल एकोनामिकल और सोशल रेस्पांसिबिलिटी उनकी वहां क्या है इसको भी अभी तक फिक्स या डेटरमिन नहीं किया है। इसलिए आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। अगर ये पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स भी अपनी सोशल रेस्पांसिबिलिटीज को ठीक तरह से समझें और निभाएं तो इनके माध्यम से बहुत से बैकवर्ड क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सकता है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दस दिन से बराबर एक बात सुन रहा हूं कि हर क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है। जब बिजली मंत्री बोलने लगे तो उन्होंने भी अपना विकास बताया और वास्तव में हुआ भी। कोयले का जब आया तो उन्होंने भी बहुत बड़े विकास की बात कही। सारे महकमों में विकास की बात हुई है और सचमुच यह बात सही भी है। मैं इस बात के लिए पाई साहब को और उन के सारे कुलीग्स को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि अपने क्षेत्र में भी उन्होंने एक बड़ा कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है, टार्गेट अचीव किया है। मुझे खुशी होती है जब मैं इनके फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स देखता हूं। सीमेन्ट के मामले में मुझे एक बात कहनी है। सीमेन्ट में 14 7 मिलियन टन से उत्पादन बढ़कर 17 2 मिलियन टन हो गया है। सीमेन्ट के बारे में बार-बार प्रार्थना की गई है कि देश में मिनि सीमेन्ट प्लान्ट लगाने चाहिए। पाई साहब ने इसके लिए आश्वासन दिया और मार्च साहब ने भी एक बार कहा था कि देश में जो रेलवे विभाग है वह ज्यादातर रुकावट डालता है। मैं चाहूंगा आप मेहरबानी करके इस देश में जहां पर आलरेडी रा-मैटीरियल है वहां पर मिनि सीमेन्ट प्लान्ट लगायें। खास तौर से हमारे राजस्थान में कई ऐसे स्थान है जहां पर इसका रा-मैटीरियल मौजूद है जैसे नीम का थाना है, पाली जिला है। वहां पर मिनि स्टील प्लान्ट लगाकर आप सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते है। मैं आशा करता हूं आपका ध्यान इस ओर जरूर जायेगा।

अब मैं थोड़े से समय में बताना चाहता हूं कि आपने क्या क्या काम किये है। एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी जबान से प्रशंसा बहुत कम निकलती है मेरा दृष्टिकोण क्रिटिसाइज करने का रहता है। 1973 में मैंने पूछा था कि आपके कितने लाइसेन्स बकाया है तब आपने बतलाया था कि 2500 से ऊपर है लेकिन आज वह फीगर 168 पर आ गई है। यह आपका बहुत बड़ा अचीवमेन्ट है। एक बार मैंने इसी हाउस में पूछा था कि कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स पैंडिंग है तो आपने बताया था 205 से अधिक है लेकिन आज 160 भी पैंडिंग नहीं है। इस अचीवमेन्ट के लिए भी मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूं। कई इण्डस्ट्रीज में हमने बहुत विकास किया है उसको देखकर मुझे और भी खुशी होती है।

जहां तक इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स के एक्सपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, पहले हमारा 193 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट होता था वह 1973-74 में 349 करोड़ का हुआ 1974-75 में एक्सपोर्ट और बढ़ा और 75-76 में 400 करोड़ का हो गया। इस क्षेत्र में मैं 120 एम डी ब्वायलर्स के लिए 17 करोड़ की डिमाण्ड मलेशिया से हुई है। 16 करोड़ के वाटर ट्रीटमेन्ट प्लान्ट्स की डिमाण्ड इराक से हुई है। शुगर के लिए टर्नकी बेसिस पर तनजानिया में 28 करोड़ की

डिमाण्ड हुई है। इसी तरह से हजार ट्रेक्टरों की डिमाण्ड टर्की से हुई है। इस क्षेत्र में आपने बहुत बड़ी ख्याति प्राप्त की है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम से भी काफ़ी अनुशासन आया है। हमारे लिफ्ट में बैठने वाले जो दोस्त हैं वे हर समय कहते रहते हैं कि मिक्स्ड एकोनामी खराब है और कभी कुछ और कहते हैं लेकिन जब आपने आर्डर दिया कि एक्सपोर्ट के लिए जो इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं वे जितना चाहे उत्पादन कर सकती हैं तो उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया। जब देश में उत्पादन बढ़ा तो उससे लोगों को काम मिला। जो एजूकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड लोग हैं उनको जयपुर में और दूसरी जगहों में ट्रेनिंग मिलती है। मुझे देखकर खुशी होती है कि हम उद्योग के क्षेत्र में काफ़ी आगे बढ़े है।

मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ और बातों की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं। एक सवाल बैकवर्ड एरियाज का है। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न आपके सामने है। आपने काफ़ी बातें कही हैं कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे। आपने देश के बहुत से जिलों को बैकवर्ड एरिया घोषित किया है। जो मेरा पाली जिला है उसके उत्तर मे जो है वह बैकवर्ड है, दक्षिण में बैकवर्ड है, पूरब और पश्चिम में बैकवर्ड है और मैं बीच में बैकवर्ड नहीं हूं। इसी तरह से जालौर और सिरोही बैकवर्ड हैं। और पाली बैकवर्ड नही है। किसी भी दृष्टि से अगर देखा जाय तो पाली को बैकवर्ड घोषित होना चाहिये। समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस हिसाब से, किस दृष्टिकोण से बैकवर्ड एरियाज को घोषित किया जाता है। जोधपुर बैकवर्ड है, लेकिन पाली बैकवर्ड नही है। आप बैकवर्डनेस की स्टेजेज बनाइये, ए, बी, सी कैटेगरीज बनाइये। कोई ऐसा जिला लिया जाता है जहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोग या गरीब लोग ज्यादा बेकार है। दो तिहाई हिस्से को देश के आप ने बैकवर्ड घोषित कर दिया है। हर प्रान्त में कुछ जिले आप ने बैकवर्ड घोषित कर दिये हैं, इस से बड़ा नुकसान होता है। यहां बड़े अच्छे भाषण होते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी नीति बनाती है लेकिन अगर राज्य सरकार उन नीतियों का ईमानदारी से पालन न करें तो क्या होगा ?

उद्योग बस्तियां हजारों बन गई हैं, छोटी-छोटी जगहों में बन गई हैं, उन का विकास कौन करे ? न वहां पर बिजली है, न सड़कें, हैं, न रा-मैटीरियल मिलता है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप जो सोचते हैं अगर उसी दृष्टिकोण से राज्य सरकारें सोचने लगें तो काम बन जाय। सारे देश में कोने कोने में आप ने उद्योग बस्तियां बना दी हैं और वहां पर स्लम्स पैदा हो गये हैं क्योंकि वहां न बिजली है, न सड़क है और न ड्रेनेज का इंतजाम है। स्टेट्स के इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बन चुके हैं लेकिन उन के पास साधन न होने की वजह से कुछ काम नही होता है। ऑक्ट्राय भी आप ने माफ कर दी। लेकिन उन इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स का कौन विकास करे ? यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

आज आप गांवों की तरफ जा रहे हैं, छोटे-छोटे गांवों में भी उद्योग लगाना चाहते है। लेकिन वहा पर सड़कें नही है, राज्य सरकारों के पास साधन नही हैं जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि वह गाव पिछड़े ही रह जाते हैं।

जो बड़ी-बड़ी इडस्ट्रीज हैं उन के साथ जो ऐन्सीलियरी इडस्ट्रीज है उन को आप बाध्य कीजिये कि वह अपनी छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगायें और उन के साथ सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये। अभी यह हो रहा है कि बड़ी

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

इंडस्ट्रीज खुद ही अपना काम करती है जिस की वजह से छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलप नहीं हो पा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के आफिसेज है देश मे और स्टेटस मे भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के आफिसेज हैं। दोनो मे कोआर्डिनेशन नही है। वह बहुत कम ऐक्सपार्ट होते है। मेरे यहा राजस्थान सरकार का डायरेक्टर है अगर उस के पास कोई आदमी उद्योग के बारे में कुछ सलाह मशिवरा करने जाता है तो उस को निराश कर के भेजता है। जितना हम आप के पास आकर और बैठ कर बात करते हैं उस से एक इत्मीनान होता है कि आप हमारी बात सुन रहे हैं। लेकिन राज्य के अधिकारी बात नहीं सुनते है। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री तभी बढ सकती है जब कि काम करने वाले लोग हमारे साथ सहानुभूति का बर्ताव करे। राजस्थान के बहुत से उद्योगपति जो देश भर मे फैले हुए हैं, वह वापस राजस्थान मे आना चाहते है, लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट में जो अधिकारी बैठे हैं वह उन की सहायता नही करते, उन को कुछ नही आता, केवल लोगो को हैरास करते है। लेबर इस्पैक्टर कहेगा कि कौज लुमने फ्लश की लैट्रीन नही बनाई। कारखाने का मालिक कहेगा कि राजस्थान मे पीने का पानी तो मिलता नही, फिर कहा से फ्लश लैट्रीन बनाये। लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नही है। फिर सेल्स टैक्स इस्पेक्टर आयेगा, फिर बायलर इस्पेक्टर आयेगा। यह जो आप के राज्य अधिकारियो की फौज चलती है इस से लोग परेशान हो जाते है। मेरे बच्चे को अगर कोई कहे कि इंडस्ट्री लगाओ तो मैं कहूगा कि यह बीमारी है। यह एक बीमारी इकट्ठा हो गई है और उन का कोई काम नही है। पता नही कितने इसपेक्टर आज हो गये हैं, बायलर इसपैक्टर और होलीडे इसपैक्टर। वे जानते कुछ नही है और बिल्कुल रंगरूट हैं। थोडी सी किताबें पढ ली और आ गये। उन के पास कोई एक्सपीरयन्स नहीं है। उन के दिमाग में तो यही रहता है कि 800, 900 रुपये तन्खवाह ले लो और कुछ एक्सट्रा मिल जाए तो और भी अच्छा है जिस से वे अपनी जिन्दगी को आगे बढा सके।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि स्टेट और केन्द्र मे कोई कोआर्डीनेशन नही है। आप के बहुत सारे आफिसेज खुले हुए है। आप ने इंडस्ट्रीज मे काफी तरक्की की है लेकिन मेहरबानी कर के इतना काम कीजिए कि एक दफा अपने विभाग का इवेलुएशन कराइए। आप के विभाग मे जो काम करने वाले है जैसे कि ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी, डिपुटी सेक्रेटरी और दूसरे टेक्नीशियन्स, उन के काम का इवेलुएशन कराइए। उन को आप एक एक इंडस्ट्री दे दीजिए और फिर देखिये कि वह कितना उत्पादन करा सकता है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि गवर्नमेंट का जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट काम करता है वह प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज वालो को परेशानी और हैरानी में डालता है और वे किसी तरह से उस से अपना काम निकालते हैं। जिस प्रकार से आप ने काम किया है मैं आप के एक एक कदम की सराहना करता हू।

अब मैं कुछ खादी उद्योग के बारे मे कहना चाहता हू। यह सब से बडे दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि खादी वालो को पैसा कम मिलता है। इस के बारे मे 1973–74 की जो पी० ए० सी० की रिपार्ट है, उस का एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू

The Committee are disappointed to find that in spite of the assistance provided by the Commission to the units and the introduction of technological improvements, the productivity has declined and the average

wage of the workers has not indicated satisfactory increase during the last few years."

खादी ग्रामोद्योग में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उनको मिनीमम वेजेज से भी कम मिलता है।

बस मैं इतना कह कर समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry. I shall speak on only two points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will be a very wise man.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I was hearing Members speak about backward areas of the country. The important point is that backward areas will remain backward so long as there are no road communications in those areas. We are talking of infra-structure, but infra-structure is based mainly on one point, namely roads.

The Government of India have identified areas which are economically backward, educationally backward etc., and some emphasis has been laid on them in the Fifth Plan, but the mere identification of the areas as backward will not solve the problem. The Planning Commission have adopted a new approach and the 20-point economic programme has laid more emphasis on planning, but we are yet to see the results. The Estimates Committee have recently made some recommendations regarding the Finance Ministry, about the investment policy which we have adopted so far. And there is delay in clearing the projects by the Ministry and the Planning Commission. The Ministry of Industry is not opening some industries there. I think we are not given any clear picture, as far as the development aspect is concerned. We are discussing the Demands for Grants of the various Ministries.

The financial year starts from March onwards and the working period ends in June. During this period, the Demands for Grants should be discussed here. The financial year should start from June onwards. I am not talking here about the internal difficulties which may be there. If there is any delay in clearing the projects by different Departments, it is my experience that it will further delay, as far as execution of the projects is concerned. Unless there is a clear picture about these projects in the Ministries, it cannot be done.

As far as backward areas are concerned, as far as backward people are concerned, the approach which the different Ministries adopt should be an integrated one for their development. Simply by saying that this has not been done or that has not been done or shifting the responsibility or putting the blame on each other will not solve the problem. This is nothing but simple escapism. My intention is not to criticise any department, but this is a fact.

As far as co-operation is concerned, this is another problem that we are facing. Whenever the Ministry opens any industry in the backward areas, the Finance Ministry is more important, because it is difficult to open banks in the rural areas. The co-operatives are the main banks in the rural areas. There are various recommendations made by the different committees which are adopted by the Ministries regarding opening of co-operatives or any other agencies to distribute essential commodities to the weaker sections. We have seen that there are certain areas where they get essential commodities, but in the remote areas, they do not get them. This is due to lack of communications. So, more such agencies should be opened in the remote areas so that the weaker sections may get these essential commodities like kerosene, salt and so on. In the remote areas, this is a problem because the distance between the two areas is 10-15 miles.

[Shri Girdhar Gomando]

As far as the industrial policy is concerned, it should be adopted in the tribal areas. If you open big industries over there, people will come. There are a number of incentives and the Government should see that they should not be misused. Our experience is that they have opened big industries in the tribal areas, but those industries have not yet been started because there are not technical persons; there are only simple labourers. Even a *chaprasi* is not provided in that area. Instead of opening big industries which cost Rs. 10 crores, you should encourage small scale industries in these areas and these industries can be developed. In order to encourage these industries like handicrafts, the policy matter need not come in their way. The concerned Ministry can discuss it with all the Ministries that we will put all our resources and emphasise on installing machinery in these areas at a time when these industries can be opened there. Also, other economic development should be done in these backward areas so that the backwardness is removed from there The forward planning, not backward mentality, should be encouraged for the development of these backward areas.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies.

श्री राम हंडोरू (रामटेक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में औद्योगिक गतिविधि के लिये श्री पाई साहब धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं, किन्तु औद्योगिक विकास का असतुलन देश में बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। देहाती लोग शहरों की ओर दौड रहे हैं, देहात के घरेलू उद्योग समाप्त हो रहे है और बड़े उद्योग शहरों में जन्म ले रहे है। आदिवासी और बैकवर्ड एरिया में विकास अत्यन्त उपेक्षित है। यहां पहले से ही बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं, वहीं नये उद्योग खोले जा रहे है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहूंगा कि पिछले 10 बरसों में महाराष्ट्र के थाना जिले में 1300 नये उद्योग खोले गये है जब कि विदर्भ के 8 जिलों में 13 दर्जन भी उद्योग नहीं खोले गये हैं। वहां जो पुराने उद्योग थे, वे भी मन्द पड़ गये हैं, परिणामत: बेरोजगारी बहुत बढ़ गई है। विदर्भ पर सदियों से चौमुखा अन्याय हो रहा है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार आज भी विदर्भ की उपेक्षा कर रही है। विदर्भ में नये उद्योगों के लिये स्थिति अनुकूल है। एक कमेटी नियुक्त करके उसका सर्वे किया जाये और केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार विदर्भ के औद्योगिक विकास की ओर ध्यान दें। इसी दृष्टि को ध्यान में रखकर कुछ मांगे इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सदन के सामने रखूगा।

नागपुर में छोटे मोटार के निर्माण का कारखाना खोला जा सकता है, वैसे ही फोम यूटैंसिल्स का कारखाना और वर्धा में हैवी प्लेटस का कारखाना खोला जा सकता है। विदर्भ कपास के उत्पादन का आगार है और वहां पर वीविंग व स्पिनिंग मिल खोली जा सकती है। कपास और ज्वार की फसल निकलने के बाद जो पौधे बच जाते हैं, उन पौधों से कागज और हार्ड-बोर्ड बनाने का उद्योग प्रारम्भ हो सकता है। विदर्भ के हरेक जिले में कागज और हार्ड-बोर्ड बनाने के कारखाने खोलने का प्रबन्ध हो सकता है।

दूध से कई टिकाऊ खाने की चीजें बनाने के लिये विदर्भ की भूमि बहुत उपयोगी है। हर जिले में दूध से उपयुक्त चीजें, बनाने के कारखाने भी खोले जा सकते हैं। विदर्भ के 8 जिलों में 8 शक्कर के कारखाने भी खोले जा सकते हैं।

सन्तरा, आम और टमाटर की बड़ी भारी फसल विदर्भ में होती है। इनसे शर्बत, जैली और पाउडर आदि बनाने के कारखाने भी वहां के हर जिले में खोले जा सकते हैं।

हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री को भी संरक्षण देना बहुत जरूरी है। यह इंडस्ट्री वहां पर मर चुकी है। पावर इंडस्ट्री हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री पर कब्जा कर रही है। बेरोजगारी इस कदर बढ़ रही है कि देखा नहीं जा सकता है।

अभी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने घोषित किया था कि 21 मार्च, से पावर लूम पर रंगीन साड़ी का उत्पादन नहीं होगा। लेकिन आज भी हम देखते हैं कि पावर लूम पर रंगीन साड़ी का उत्पादन विदर्भ और महाराष्ट्र में जारी है। दुःख इस बात का है कि इस आने वाने की स्थिति होते हुए भी आज सरकार के आदेश का पालन नहीं होता है।

इन सब के साथ एक दो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग भी खोली जा सकती हैं। सरकार को विशेष रूप से इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

देहाती क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारों को बैंक से कर्जा नहीं दिया जाता है और टाल-मटोल किया जाता है। इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। एक व्यक्ति को एक ही उद्योग चलाने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि जिनके पास 10 उद्योग हैं, उनके पास पैसा और कौशल होने के कारण, वे ही अधिक उद्योग खोलते हैं और परिणाम यह होता है कि मुनाफे का प्रमुख भाग उसी उद्योगपति के ही हाथ में चला जाता है। उत्पादन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य प्रजातंत्र में जनता की जरूरतों को पूरा करना होना चाहिए। अधिकाधिक मुनाफा कमाने का उद्देश्य समाजवाद के विरुद्ध है। मंत्री महोदय इस विषय पर इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करें।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must appreciate the excellent work that has been done after the Minister Mr. Pai, who hails from my State, and his colleagues took over the Industries portfolio. I must also congratulate the Ministry for the notable progress that has been made in certain sectors of the industry. Mr. Pai and his colleagues monitored the situation ably and also instilled certain discipline in the public sector. It is stated in the Report that there is an increase from 0.2 to 4.5 per cent in the growth of industry. I feel, however, that the speech made by my friend Shri A. P. Sharma yesterday was not at all encouraging so far as developmental activities in the rural areas and backward areas are concerned. We have been urging for a long time that the economic imbalance in industrial growth in the backward regions should be taken care of and attended to because, while the big industries, even in the public sector, are progressing, ancillary units have not been developed and there is not even a marginal growth in the various undeveloped areas. I would like to quote certain relevant portions from the Report in this connection:

"The Estimates Committee have observed that it was only during the Fourth Plan that the principles governing the allocation of Central assistance to States were changed under which 10 per cent of Central assistance was set apart for States whose per capita incomes were lower than the national average. Even this assistance was not earmarked for the development of backward areas and the Government are not sure that this amount of assistance was actually spent for the development of backward areas. The Committee have a feeling that the assistance and funds being allotted to States for development purposes have been, by and large, spent in the comparatively developed regions and the backward areas continue to suffer by neglect. They are of the opinion that Government should allot a certain percentage of funds specifically for the development of backward areas and it should be ensured that, the funds so earmarked, are not diverted for developed areas."

Again:

"The Committee were surprised to note that many of the States had not even framed the relevant rules for the grant of subsidies".

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Let alone even the earmarked amount, it applies even to the amount that has been allotted. My friend yesterday made a speech that this Ministry is coming forward and helping the under-developed areas and backward regions. But it is very clear that the developed areas have been given the priority and not the under-developed areas.

It has also been stated that there is also the responsibility of the industrialists to develop industries in the under-developed areas, but that has also not come about.

I would like to tell you that the eleven districts in my State, which have been notified as backward, including my district are receiving a step-motherly treatment. But Mysore, which is not included in the backward region, is being given the concessions by the Planning Commission whereas the districts notified by the Planning Commission as backward have not been developed at all.

I would like to suggest that Goa, Maharasthra and Karnataka have to be put together for developing infra-structure facilities; this area requires transport and various other facilities, construction of roads and rail; these facilities which are essential for development have not been provided in spite of the fact that we have been urging for these for a long time.

Concentration of industries in big cities has to be stopped hereafter; growth of industries in big cities like Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, and Calcutta creates overcrowding and other problems like air pollution, water pollution, and what not. This is the sort of situation that we are faced with. This is not at all conducive to healthy growth. We have, time and again, requested that concentration of industries in big cities should be avoided and that the industrial growth should be diverted to under-developed areas; industrial growth should take place in suburban areas and the necessary intfa-structure facilities have to be developed. But, unfortunately, this has not been done. Therefore, even taking into consideration the overall growth and the discipline that has been introduced under the dynamic leadership of hon. Minister, Shri Pai—I would like to pay my handsome tributes to him for having introduced discipline in the field of industry—, I would request him to give a new thought to regrouping of the industrial activities, re-structuring the industrial activities; the industrial growth should take place in the rural areas.

We have been urging in Parliament that the growth of monopoly should be curbed. Certain steps have been taken, but the Finance Ministry is diluting the guidelines to Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973. It is not very clear as to what is the problem being faced by the Government in respect of Colgate, Palmolive, Cheeseborough Ponds and Coca Cola. These companies are in the non-priority sector. If allowed to flourish more, a day will come when our people, the Indians, will not be in a position to manufacture these items.

What are the problems which are preventing the Government from getting all foreign companies in accepting at least 26 per cent Indian equity as a first step towards implementation of the guidelines under section 29 of the FERA? What are the difficulties of the Ministry in taking care of these things?

I would conclude by saying that, in order to curb the growth of monopoly houses and multi-national corporations, there should be a structural change in the industrial growth; the industrial growth should take place in the backward areas.

I would like to suggest one more thing. Coming to my own constituency, Tumkur, Mr. Pai is well aware of this place. I have been urging for a long time for the all-round growth and development of Tumkur; the concentration of industries in Bangalore should be stopped and industries should be developed in Tumkur.

Ind. & Civil Supplies

श्री श्यामनन्दन प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, घण्टों टकटकी लगाने के बाद आपने मुझे जो समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान, देश में उद्योगों की जो स्थिति है और जो उसमें कठिनाइयां हैं उनकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं उत्तरी बिहार में सीतामढ़ी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से यहां पर आता हूं। उत्तरी बिहार में सीतामढ़ी जिले से पूरब पुराना दरभंगा जिला और सीतामढ़ी से पश्चिम पुराना चम्पारन जिला—इन दोनों जिलों को तो आपने बैकवर्ड करार दिया लेकिन सीतामढ़ी जहां आज भी छोटी लाइन है, छोटी रेलगाड़ी चलती है उस जिले को बैकवर्ड करार न देने के कारण अभी तक कैपिटल सब्सीडी नहीं मिलती है। इनके बगल में ही यानी सीतामढ़ी से 20 मील की दूरी पर जहां दरभंगा जिला प्रारम्भ होता है कैपिटल सब्सीडी मिलती है। यानी ओल्ड दरभंगा और ओल्ड चम्पारन के जो व्यापारी एक लाख की इण्डस्ट्री लगाते हैं उनको एक लाख में 15 हजार कैपिटल सब्सीडी मिलती है लेकिन सीतामढ़ी में वह स्थिति नहीं है। सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर और हाजीपुर जहां की आबादी करीब 48 लाख है वहां कैपिटल सब्सीडी नहीं मिलती है। राज्य मंत्री और बड़े मंत्री, दोनों से ही मेरा अनुरोध है वे इन बात को नोट करें और बतायें इसका क्या कारण है। आप एक टेबिल पर मुझे भी बुलायें और अपने अधिकारियों को भी बुलायें जिन्होंने यह तय किया कि दरभंगा और चम्पारन को कैपिटल सब्सीडी मिले और सीतामढ़ी, मुजफ्फरपुर और हाजीपुर को वंचित रखा जाये, वह बतायें इसका क्या कारण है। यदि हो सके तो इस अधिवेशन की अवधि में ही उनको बुलायें और यदि समय न मिले तो 30 मई के बाद आप अपनी टेबिल पर अधिकारियों को और प्लानिंग कमीशन के चेयरमैन को बुलायें और इसका कारण जानें। मैं यहां पर सीतामढ़ी निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से आता हूं, मेरे साथी नवल किशोर जी मुजफ्फरपुर से आते हैं और हाजीपुर के सम्मानित सदस्य दिग्विजय नारायण जी हैं—तीनों को ही आप बुलायें और जिस तरह से आप कैपिटल सब्सीडी ओल्ड दरभंगा और ओल्ड चम्पारन जिलों को देते हैं उसी तरह से इन तीनों जिलों को भी कैपिटल सब्सीडी दें।

अब मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान मोटर पार्ट्स की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। मोटर पार्ट्स में अभी भी पूरे देश में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग चल रही है। आज जहां पिस्टन का दाम 1600 या 1700 है वहां अभी भी आप दिल्ली में कश्मीरी गेट में जहां पर मोटर पार्ट्स बिकते हैं अपने अधिकारियों और सी० आई० डी० को भेजकर पता लगायें तो 1700 की कीमत का पिस्टन 2700, 2800 या 3000 से कम में नहीं मिलता है। इसी तरह से मेन बियरिंग बेयरिंग जिसकी कीमत 600 रुपए होती है वह इसी राजधानी में 1300 रुपए का बिक रहा है। मैंने केवल दो पार्ट्स का ही हवाला दिया है जबकि मोटर गाड़ी में सैकड़ों तरह के पार्ट्स लगते हैं तभी मोटरकार तैयार होती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जब गत वर्ष धान 60, 65 रु० बिकता था, चावल की काफी ऊंची कीमत थी, इसी तरह से तिलहन आदि की कीमत 26 जून के बाद से नीचे गिरी है चावल की कीमत 60, 65 रुपये हो गई है, धान की कीमत 30, 35 रुपये हो गई है, गेहूं की कीमत भी गिरी है, इसी तरह से मोटर पार्ट्स की कीमत भी कम होनी चाहिये। लेकिन लग यह रहा है कि मोटर पार्टस डीलर्स पर इमरजेंसी का कोई असर नहीं है। वह मनमानी तौर पर कश्मीरी गेट में अपना माल दुगने दाम पर बेच रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार गल्ले के बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी पकड़े गये और इस कारण गल्ले की कीमत कम हुई, उसी तरह से कश्मीरी गेट के मोटर पार्ट्स व्यापा-

[श्री कमलेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

रियों के बारे में भी आप व्यवस्था कीजिये। आप सी० आई० डी० के द्वारा पता लगायें कि क्यों पिस्टन, जिस की कीमत 1,900 रु० है, 3,000 रु० में बिक रहा है ? मोटर पार्ट्स पर उचित कीमत लिख कर लटकायी जाय ताकि लोगों को सही दाम का पता चले और उचित दाम पर उन को माल मिल सके।

उत्तरी बिहार में 1947 से पहले जो शूगर मिलें थीं वही आज भी हैं। 1947 के बाद एक भी चीनी मिल का निर्माण न प्राइवेट सैक्टर में और न पब्लिक सैक्टर में हुआ है। मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस अधिवेशन के बाद वह सीतामढ़ी और मुजफ्फरपुर चलें और आर्थर बटलर कम्पनी को देखें जिस के लिये मैं आप को बधाई दूंगा कि एक, डेढ़ साल तक वह कारखाना बन्द रहने के बाद आप ने अपने विभाग में उस कारखाने को ले लिया है। उत्तर बिहार की आबादी 2 करोड़ की है। 80 लाख की आबादी होने पर हरियाणा राज्य बन गया, लेकिन उत्तर बिहार की आबादी, जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूं हिन्दुस्तान में सब से घनी है—सीतामढ़ी, दरभंगा, चम्पारन और मुजफ्फरपुर में घनी आबादी है। मैं माननीय शर्मा जी और माननीय पाई साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की बात है, 1947 के बाद उत्तर बिहार में कोई स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री नहीं चल रही है। मुजफ्फरपुर, सीतामढ़ी, दरभंगा और हाजीपुर में कहीं भी कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। सिर्फ कागज पर ही स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि वहां पर भी इंडस्ट्रीज हों। आप का मंत्रालय मोटी मोटी किताबें छाप देता है पढ़ने के लिए और वह भी किस भाषा में ? अंग्रेजी में वे छपती हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : हिन्दी में भी छपी है।

श्री कमलेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : यही ट्रेडिंग करने पर कुछ थोड़ा सा लिटरेचर हिन्दी में भी छपा है। मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि अगर आप देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो जितना भी लिटरेचर आप के मंत्रालय का प्रकाशित होता है वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अलावा भारतवर्ष की दूसरी भाषाओं में भी छपना चाहिए।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बम्बई, कलकत्ता और हैदराबाद की तरफ देखिये। वहीं पर बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। इस का नतीजा यह है कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान का मजदूर कलकत्ता और बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहरों की तरफ भाग रहा है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर आप देश की प्रगति चाहते हैं तो हमारे यहां स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिए। आप गांवों की तरफ देखें और वहां पर इंडस्ट्री लगाएं, जिस से वहां के लोगों को काम मिले।

कहना तो मुझे बहुत था, लेकिन समयाभाव के कारण, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया है, उस के लिए आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री बी० एन० सिंह (मंडी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

आजादी के बाद हमारे मुल्क में औद्योगीकरण की दिशा में काफी प्रगति हुई है और आज सारे देश में बड़े बड़े उद्योग खुले हैं। आजादी से पहले हमारे मुल्क में कपड़े की सिलाई की सुई तक नहीं बनती थी और छोटी छोटी चीजें बाहर मुल्कों से मंगानी पड़ती थीं। आज हमारे देश की बनी हुई चीजें संसार के विकसित देशों की मंडियों में भी जा कर बिक रही हैं। तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारे देश के

लिए बड़ी खुशी गौरव की बात है और इस के लिए मैं सरकार और मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और आज भी 80 फीसदी जनता गावों में रह कर खेतीबाड़ी करती है । जहां इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हों, खाद्य सामग्री का उत्पादन बढ़ाएं, वहां मैं यह समझता कि इस बात की भी जरूरत है कि देश में बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगीकरण हो । हमारे देश में आज जो बड़े बड़े मसले हैं चाहे वह गरीबी दूर करने का मसला हो और चाहे वह बेरोजगारी दूर करने का मसला हो, मैं समझता हूं कि औद्योगीकरण के जरिये से ही इन मसलों का हल सम्भव हो सकता है । एक चीज जो काबिले गौर है वह यह है कि हमारे देश में जितने भी उद्योग लगे वे आम तौर पर उन्हीं जगहों पर लगे जहां पहले से ही उद्योग थे या जो क्षेत्र विकसित थे । मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई हैरानी की बात नहीं है । कोई भी उद्योगपति जो नया कारखाना लगाना चाहता है तो यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि वह वहीं पर लगायेगा जहां पर सभी सुविधाएं हों । सड़कें हों, बिजली हो, पानी हो और रेल लाइन हो । उद्योग के लिए मेन पावर भी जरूरी है । इसलिए हमने देखा, पिछले वर्षों में जितने भी उद्योग लगे वे आम तौर पर उन्हीं जगहों पर लगे जो पहले से ही विकसित थे और जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र थे उनमें उद्योगीकरण नहीं हुआ । इस से देश में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन उत्पन्न हो गया है ।

मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार ने अब इस तरफ ध्यान दिया है और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कारखाने लगाने और उद्योग स्थापित करने का कुछ काम भी हुआ है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो काम हुआ है वह काफी नहीं है और उससे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हुआ है । बल्कि मैंने तो यह देखा है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के नाम से लोगों ने रियायतें ले लीं, कोटा परमिट ले लिये और उनका दुरुपयोग किया । या तो उनको बेच डाला या उनको दूसरी जगहों पर उपयोग किया । सरकार ने हमारे देश में 233 जिलों को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया है । इससे भी स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पैदा करें ताकि वहां इण्डस्ट्रीज लग सकें ।

इसके साथ-साथ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बैकवर्ड एरियाज के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए जो रुपया रखा गया है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है । उससे बैकवर्ड एरियाज का विकास नहीं होने वाला है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने बैकवर्ड एरियाज के औद्योगीकरण के लिए एक विशेष इण्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट बैंक बनाने की बात कही थी । मैं भी सुझाव दूंगा कि यह इण्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट बैंक बनाया जाय जो महज इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए रुपया दे और इन्हें अन्य प्रकार की भी सहायता दे ।

श्रीमन्, मैं यहां पर अपने प्रदेश की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं । मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूं जो कि एक पिछड़ा हुआ पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है । आजादी के बाद से आज तक वहां पर प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक भी बड़ा कारखाना नहीं लगा । हिमाचल प्रदेश खनिज पदार्थों से भरपूर है । वन सम्पदा भी है । इन खनिज पदार्थों तथा वनों पर आधारित उद्योग वहां बहुत आसानी से लग सकते हैं मगर आज तक नहीं लगे । उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर होना चाहिए, वह वहां पर नहीं है । आपको जानकर हैरानी होगी कि आजादी के बाद से आज तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक इंच भी नयी रेल लाइन नहीं बनी । जब हम रेलवे मंत्रालय से कहते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में

[श्री वीरभद्र सिंह]

नयी रेल लाइन बनाइये तो जवाब मिलता है कि इसको बनाने का वहां कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है क्योंकि वहां पर इण्डस्ट्रीज नहीं है । जब हम उद्योगपतियों से कहते हैं कि आप वहां उद्योग लगाइये तो वे कहते हैं कि वहां रेल लाइन तो है ही नहीं; हम उद्योग कैसे लगायें । यह एक विसियस सर्किल बन गया है । यह सही बात है कि वहां रेल लाइन हो, वहां दूसरे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर हों तभी उद्योग लग सकते हैं । हम बहुत देर से मांग करते रहे हैं कि कालका से परवानू, जोगाधरी से पोंटा और नांगल से तलवाड़ा तक रेल लिंक बनाई जाय । अगर यह रेल लिंक जल्दी से बन जाती है तो इससे हिमाचल प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास में बड़ी सुविधा मिलेगी ।

इसी तरह से बिजली की बात आती है । इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए बिजली भी एक बहुत बड़ा इनपुट है । हिमाचल प्रदेश में काफी पोटेंशियल है जिससे लाखों किलोवाट बिजली वहां के पानी से पैदा की जा सकती है ।

अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिजली पैदा की जाए तो न केवल वहां की बल्कि सारे उत्तरी भारत की बिजली की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सकता है, इस क्षेत्र में जो बिजली की कमी है उसको पूरा किया जा सकता है । इस ओर आप ध्यान दें ।

साथ ही साथ इस प्रदेश में सड़कों का जिस तेजी से विस्तार होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो रहा है । कुछ वर्ष पहले रेल मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेलें बनाने पर बड़ा खर्चा आता है इस वास्ते वहां रेलें न बना कर सड़कों का विकास करेंगे, रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट का विकास करेंगे । यह काम आसानी से और कम पैसे में हो सकता है । नतीजा यह हुआ कि न तो रेल वहां बनी और न ही रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के विकास के लिये कोई विशेष प्रावधान ही किया गया । यह क्षेत्र सड़कों के मामले में भी बड़ा पीछे रह गया है । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । इस क्षेत्र के औद्योगीकरण के लिए बिजली, सड़कों, रेलों आदि की सुविधा देने की ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें, ।

यह जान कर मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई है कि हमारी पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रही है । इन पर हमारे देश का सात हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है । काफी देर से इनमें घाटा हो रहा था । अब काफी उस में सुधार हुआ है । इसके लिए मंत्रालय मुबारिकवाद का हकदार है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जितना सुधार होना चाहिये अभी तक नहीं हुआ है । जितना रुपया, इन अंडरटेकिंग्ज को राष्ट्र कोष में देना चाहिये, उतना ये नहीं दे रहे हैं । इनके निरंतर सुधार की ओर आप ध्यान दें ताकि पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज राष्ट्र के विकास में अपना पूरा पूरा योगदान दे सकें ।

आज बड़े पैमाने पर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है सारे देश में । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ दरियाओं का पोल्यूशन भी हो रहा है, एटमसफीयर का हो रहा है, और इसको रोकने की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई अहम कदम आपने नहीं उठाया है । जहां हम औद्योगीकरण की बात करें, देश का औद्योगिक विकास करें वहां पोल्यूशन से जो समस्या पैदा होती है और जो इससे इकालाजीकल इम्बलैंस पैदा हो रहा है हमारे देश में, इसको भी दूर करने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : पांच साल से मैं श्री एम० सी० डागा के भाषणों को सुनता आ रहा हूं । आज मैंने उनका

पहला भाषण सुना है जिस में उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय तथा मंत्री जी की तारीफ में दो शब्द कहे हैं। उन्होंने बहुत ही सही बात कही है। इसके लिए मैं डागा साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं। उन्होंने सत्य बात कही है। आज घंटे के भाषण में उनको मजबूर हो कर इस मंत्रालय की तारीफ करनी पड़ी। मैं उनकी सराहना करने के साथ-साथ श्री पाई की तथा उनके साथी मंत्रियों की भी सराहना करता हूं उसके लिए जो बढ़िया काम उन्होंने किया। इंडस्ट्री में आज कोई समस्या रह ही नहीं गई है। मुझे बड़ी हैरानी हुई थी जब उन्होंने कहा था कि लाइसेंस नब्बे दिन में नहीं तीस दिन में दिए जाएंगे। बड़ी विचित्र बात थी। वह भी उन्होंने कर दिखाई।

मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान एक बहुत बैकवर्ड स्टेट है। उसने हर क्षेत्र में तरक्की की है लेकिन इंडस्ट्री के मामले में हम सब स्टेट्स से पीछे हैं। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है। यह भी हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं उन में से 85 प्रतिशत लोग हमारे राजस्थान के रहने वाले हैं, फिर भी यह हाल है। उसका वही हाल है जैसे समुद्र में रहने वाला प्यासा रहता हो। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि राजस्थान की ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दें। उस स्टेट को ही आप बैकवर्ड डिक्लेयर करें। सभी 26 जिलों को अगर आप बैकवर्ड डिक्लेयर करें तो शायद कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज वहां लग सकती हैं।

आपको मालूम ही है कि राजस्थान खनिजों के मामले में बहुत आगे है। वहां इनके बड़े भारी डिपाजिट्स हैं। वे अभी निकले नहीं हैं। उनके बारे में पूरी-पूरी जानकारी भी प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकी है। पता नहीं कितना रॉक फासफेट है। आयरन पायराइट की एशिया भर में एक ही खदान है जो मेरी कॉन्स्टिट्यूंसी में है। सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के कारखाने भी जिस पर चार सौ करोड़ लागत आनी थी एक योजना थी, एक रिपोर्ट थी लेकिन पता नहीं वह स्कीम कहां खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। पाई साहब प्रैक्टिकल आदमी हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस स्कीम को वह निकलवाएं। यह कारखाना सीकर में मेरी कॉन्स्टिट्यूंसी में बनने वाला था जहां आटा पीसने की चक्की के अलावा कोई कारखाना नहीं है। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट को वह बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट घोषित करें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि एम० पीज की कंसलटेटिव कमेटी को वह जापान आदि देशों में भेजें ताकि वहां देखकर वापिस आकर ये यहां स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिलवा सकें, उसके लिए कोशिश कर सकें और उसी तरह से इनका जाल बिछाने में मदद दे सकें जिस तरह से इनका जाल उन देशों में बिछा हुआ है। मैं अपने जाने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। लेकिन इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में इस समय बड़ा स्लम्प है, पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को फाइनेन्स की बड़ी समस्या आ रही है। आप इस समस्या को इस प्रकार से देखिये कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में जो फाइनेन्स की दिक्कत से परेशान हैं, ज्यादातर पढ़े-लिखे लोग जो बहुत दुःखी हैं, उनके लिये कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि वे मैदान छोड़कर न भाग जायें। उन्हें टैम्पोरेरी रिलीफ देने की कृपा की जानी चाहिये।

हमारे राजस्थान में 5 सीमेंट के कारखानों के लाइसेंस दिये हुए हैं लेकिन रेलवे वालों ने बीच में रोड़ा अटका रखा है। वे कहते हैं कि वैगन्ज की समस्या है। आजकल वैगन खाली चल रही है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह समस्या नहीं होनी चाहिये। आप अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करें और इन सब बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें तथा वहां की बैकवर्डनेस को दूर करने के लिये इन पांचों सीमेंट के कारखानों को लगवाने और चालू करवाने की व्यवस्था करवायें।

[श्री श्रीनिवास मोंडी]

ट्रैक्टर्स के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ट्रैक्टर्स के मालिकों को आपे यह कहीं कि वे कंपलसरीली हर्रक प्वाइन्ट पर अपना सर्विस स्टेशन खोलें जिसमें लोगों को सस्ते पार्ट्स मिल सकें और रिपेयर भी सस्ते में हो सकें। इससे काश्तकारों की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या का हल हो सकेगा।

सिरेमिक इंडस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान में काफी पनप रही है लेकिन इसके लिये नई टैक्नोलौजी लोगों को नहीं मिल पा रही है। आप अपनी जाधवपुर की इंस्टीटयूट को मजबूत कीजिये, उसकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिये ताकि वह सही तौर पर काम कर के पाटरीज व सिरेमिक इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दे सकें और इस उद्योग में हम एक्सपोर्ट की स्थिति में आ सकें।

जहां बिजली नहीं है और डीजल से काम लेना पड़ता है, आप उन कारखानों को इन्सैंटिव दीजिये। जिन बैकवर्ड एरियाज में बिजली नहीं है, वहां कारखाने चलाने के लिये डीजल में कुछ इन्सैंटिव और रियायत देने की कृपा की जानी चाहिये।

हमारे राजस्थान में भौगोलिक स्थिति के कारण एक्सप्लोसिव के बहुत कारखाने लग सकते हैं, क्योंकि वहां ऐसी पहाड़ियां हैं जहां कि 50 मील तक बस्ती नहीं है। ऐसी जगह सिर्फ राजस्थान में ही मिल सकती है, खासकर सीकर जो कि मेरी कांस्टीयुएंसी है, जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से घिरी हुई है, वहां पर इस तरह की जगह मिल सकती है।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में 25 हजार आदमी ऐसे रहते हैं जो कि पहले जागीरदार कहलाते थे। वह इतने छोटे जागीरदार हैं कि आज उनकी स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई है कि सच पूछिये तो उनके पास खाने के लिये भी नहीं है, वे दो-दो और एक-एक दिन में खाना खाते हैं। सामाजिक कुरीति के कारण उनकी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय हो गई है। इनकी औरतें पानी पीने के लिये भी बाहर नहीं जा सकती हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालिये ताकि हैंडलूम, लूम्स या मशीनें, दरी और खादी आदि बनाने के लिए कोई विशेष रियायत और सबसीडी देकर इन लोगों को हम यूनाइटेड कर सकें और कोई धंधा दे सकें। अगर हम उन लोगों को कोई धंधा दे सकें, तो एक बहुत बड़ा काम कर पायेंगे।

मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे कृपा-पूर्वक बोलने का समय दिया।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (Shri T. A. Pai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the course of the last six hours of the debate on Demands for Grants, my Ministry has been the recipient of a large number of bouquets and a few brickbats. In all modesty, Sir, I am neither elated by the bouquets that I have received nor disappointed with the brickbats. I have been urging that India has to rediscover its potential and that we are today emerging as one of the major industrial countries in the world; therefore, very many irrelevancies with which we are involved have no place in this total picture. We have every reason to be proud of what we have achieved. But compared with what we have to achieve, our achievements remain insignificant. But to say that we have not achieved anything over these 27 years is a travesty of facts. It is part of the Indian character that you admire some other country and you are in love with it. Yesterday one hon. Member referred to the progress that China had made.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Arambagh): That was for the purpose of comparison. We love our country and the people more than anybody.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Even comparisons are made to show that we have not done anything. I wish we were compared with other countries for what we have been able to achieve. I was also being given to understand, as many other hon. members, that China is being developed by her own technology. But only a few days ago, when I visited recently some factories in France and West Germany, I had seen equipment specially made for China; may be they are being paid for in cash. It is a fact that no country in the world can be independent of the rest of the world. If we can only get rid of this phobia of being in love with other countries, whether it is USA, USSR or China, and be in love with ourselves, we can get rid of our deficiencies. Which part of humanity has not got it? Will the House be able to point out one country which is a heaven on earth If you look into the problems, no section of humanity has been able to solve them completely. Therefore, I would say with modesty that the picture that we have to project before the world is that India has made this progress, India has developed this potential, India has built up its strength. And, what is it that we do? I remember when I was a legislator in my district there were a large number of rivers to be bridged. All the bridges could not be taken up together. We had one bridge across one river. Perhaps the Chief Engineer and the Government thought that the people would be greatful for the bridge that had been put up. They made a long speech about its construction, but immediately there was a protest. The people pointed out another river where the bridge has not been put up. So, I realised that in this country, we cannot be satisfied with what we have done. What we have done also gives hope and that is why it gives rise to a complaint that something else has not been done.

Today we are one of the developed countries. Very often we are running down ourselves as a developing country. We are a developed country with one difference. Our problem is to develop a large part of the country also. When you compare yourself with a small European country which is as big as one of our States, is this comparison valid? We know that we have so much to do. The difference between 27 years ago and today is that we are able to take up the responsibility of developing the rest of the country with the potential that we have developed. This has to be recognised. I am sure we shall apply ourselves to this task. I am not saying it is easy. What we require is discipline so that we may develop. If we have made any progress in the industrial sector it is because we have tried to avoid conflicts. I heard Mr. Halder yesterday. Perhaps there were parties in our country which believed in perpetuating disequilibrium, which believed that progress meant a continuous unrest Therefore, while unrest and dissatisfaction about the progress must be there so that we may achieve more progress, you cannot come in the way of progress. (*Interruptions*). It is not a personal attack I am making I am making an attack against the school of thought which refuses to be convinced that this country has an alternative and that alternative is not to be a copy book model of any other country. We have tried to copy these slogans; we have tried to model ourselves after some other countries and our failure is entirely in these areas where we tried to copy others. The day we have tried to think of Indian solutions to Indian problems, I think, we should be able to succeed.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: rose (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yesterday, you talked of recession. Recession again is a frame of mind. I did not find much difference between what you said and what the FICCI said the other day. And I was surprised that both of you should be in the same camp, I do not know for what reasons.

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Now, it is true that for the first time, industrialists are learning that once they produce, once there are no shortages, the demand is not the same as before. Formerly the demand was purely artificial. Tell the people that there is going to be shortage, they will buy six months requirements. Tell the people that everything is readily available, even you would not buy what you require today and you might postpone it for tomorrow. But do not call it recession. If you are now relating to the demand, the requirements of the people of this country, what you are producing is not enough. That is the only reason why we are encouraging more and more investment. If you think of our industrial development, the *sine quo non* of industrial development is to provide employment. If you think you have provided a society which could consume all these goods, as Mr. Sathe has pointed out, all the socialism is restricted to a small population at the top. The fight is either I should have more or you should have But the bulk of the people of the country has had nothing at all and we have not concerned ourselves about solving their problems. This is precisely the emphasis that the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister has laid that it is not enough if only a section of the people survive, but it is the whole country that has to survive. When in the past there were conflicting interests either of capital or of labour, when the society divided itself into thinking of sectors and not of the whole country, we knew that in spite of the potential for development that we had, we had made a mess of ourselves. Today, we have also realised that the moment we go away from that, we have every potential to grow Therefore, I am greatful to you for the good things that you have said I entirely transfer it to the officers of my ministry. Let all Government servants realise that when they are identified with the problems of the people, when they have courage to take decisions, when they have courage to create precedents so long as they are not personally involved for their personal benefits, even this House appreciated them. So, I am glad that you have given this because I have told them that I have been at the head of the public sector. If you do good work, nobody thinks of our existence even. We do not get even a word of praise. But if the things go wrong, they are bound to find fault with you because the public sector in this country has raised great expectations, because we have told the people of this country that the public sector is going to be the instrument to solve your poverty and, therefore, the expectations are very high. Whether their expectations are justified or not, the people do have those expectations and it is our responsibility to fulfil them as much as we can. Today, even if we cannot agree to whatever anybody says, we cannot say, "No, we cannot attend to them" We have established a big machinery of the Government. Why? We thought that they would be useful to help the people but on the other hand, people have to help them and then we do not think very highly of that machinery. I must say that if my Ministry has been able to do anything, it is not the clearance of licenses that matters to me, but the fact is that they becoming more and more positive. As the Minister for Industrial Development at the Centre, the only right I have to give licences. Can I be responsible for the industrial development taken place at the State level. What happens there, what enthusiasm is brought up and what are the officials of the State—are they positive or negative—these things made all the difference. But I have one power in my Ministry; that is, I can obstruct the development of industries in this country by refusing a licence or by being unsympathetic to the problems of any State. Therefore, the one thing that I have made clear was that my

Ministry will not obstruct any development in any part of the country; and we have to create a positive atmosphere of confidence. Therefore, do not measure our performance by the number of licences that we have issued. Licences are scraps of paper in that sense. All that we did was that by clearing all these we have tried to see that there is no premium or black-market for any licence. If there is a good proposition coming forward, we are willing to agree. But do not also measure the number of licences that have gone to any State. Let me tell you: I do not have a number of, or basket-full of licences to be distributed to all the States. I can respond only to the applications that I get from States; and, therefore it is necessary that every State Government and the people belonging to that State must create an atmosphere of confidence. And if that is done, on my part I will give any assistance. So, I would appeal to Mr. Halder and also to Mr. Bhattacharyya—he is not here—and say that the industrial development in West Bengal would not depend upon the number of licences that we issue. It would depend upon the atmosphere that you maintain and create. I do not know why Mr Bhattacharyya made a slip by saying that it is not the UDF Government that is responsible; it is the Congress Government. Evidently, everybody knows that the biggest fault was to create disturbances at that time; and I do not think West Bengal has still recovered from that shock. If we are really interested in maintaining employment and in continuing it, it is necessary that all of us should help in creating a congenial atmosphere. So far as I am concerned, I see no hope except rapid industrialization of the whole country, to absorb our whole manpower. I am not one of those people who believe that industries are the panacea, because in my eyes, even though I am the Minister of Industries, I would call agriculture the basic industry of my country, which has the highest potential for development, in terms both of creation of wealth and of employment. There are many people who compare us with the United States and tell us that in the U.S., only 9 per cent of the population is looking after agriculture, whereas in India, more than 70 per cent is involved. People forget that 40 per cent of the industries in the United States are dependent upon agricultural produce itself, and in the processing of agricultural products. This is an answer to many of our problems, Agriculture, by itself, will not develop. Agriculture's development will be sustained only when agriculture is integrated with industry. We will have to find out a continuous market for our agricultural produce, by processing them and exporting them in the processed from. It is no use this country thinking only of primary products. So, in this direction we would certainly like to think of what is necessary to be done in this field. I am not one of those who believe that only engineering industries are the panacea for this country. But all agro-processing industries are of equal importance. But engineering industries were necessary. Yesterday my friend Mr. Sequeira raised a question. He had asked: "why did you go after heavy capital industries? Why did you go after heavy industries?" Well, just to build up our potential, to be self-reliant to be strong in our defence and to be able to look after ourselves even if the rest of the world cuts off for one reason or the other because we have stood by some principles throughout the history of the world. Why are you sorry, about it? I know Mr. Sequeira pointed out that we should have gone after labour-intensive industries Is it suggested that the Government had a policy of encouraging everybody to go after capital-intensive industries? The option is left to the entrepreneur, Mr. Sequeira; and you know that even in the Coca-Cola factory which we are running we have the option to fill up manually, I mean with labour, instead of through the

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machine. That would certainly create more employment. Why don't you begin somewhere? The whole difficulty is that we are sometimes split personalities. We know what the problem is, but we do not want to face it; that is the attitude. Therefore I would not give much importance to it.

I agree with one of his observations, whether Gandhiji has any relevance to this country now. As an Industrial Minister I would say that he is very much relevant today, what he said equally applies with as much importance to the heavy industries that we are thinking of. Because, when millions of our people are to be employed, we have got to take care of what their performance is, what work we can give them, and this is precisely the type of work that is given even in China. Because what does it mean? Everybody cannot be employed in a steel plant, or coal plant or in a heavy machine-building plant. You will have to give them as many opportunities as possible to create wealth in some form or the other.

So, it is in this light that I take the dissatisfaction that some of the members have expressed about the Khadi Board. I am myself dissatisfied about it. Because, that is the only instrument we have in order to carry forward this programme, and if that programme fails, we cannot create a new instrument. So, we will have to think seriously how the Khadi Board or the Khadi Commission will have to be re-organised, in order that with the money at their disposal they will create more employment and more sustained employment.

I remember when I was a young man, rather a young boy, I visited a place in Kerala where I saw a long queue of people waiting to sell their hand-spun yarn, and the daily wage that they were getting was two annas. The point is not that the wages were low even at that time but the point is that in this country people have to make their living with a wage of two annas. With our grinding poverty, we will have to think of utilising every organisation we have, every machinery we have every technology we have. We cannot reject what we have. While we have access to the best of technology in the world, our only right is to improve upon what we have and not destroy what we have It is easy, in the name of ideology, to destroy something. But let us remember what is the substitute that we are giving. Therefore the relevance of preserving what we have got becomes very very important.

SHRI BIBHUTHI MISHRA (Motihari): What is the re-organisation that you are thinking of bringing in in the case of the Khadi Commission and the Khadi Board to reform them?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not a believer in reforming men. I believe that life-time is too short to reform any man. I am not a preacher. I do not believe in converting anybody. But I think we can certainly think of a system or a device, whereby the goal is achieved. If it is found that men are not suitable we shall certainly change the men. I am not a respecter of men in this respect. The country's imperative need is to go forward. I feel, and I want all of you to give me assistance in implementing it, that I cannot preserve anybody in any organisation, if he does not fulfil the task that is entrusted to him. That is why I said that even in the public sector, if you want to hold office, the only obligation that you have is to deliver the goods. If you fail to do it, you have to vacate it in order that some other Indian who can do it may come in. Please do not block the progress. I know there are some people who are quite capable of trying to block the progress, even of a mighty river and try to change the course of the river, rather than allow smooth flow for it. In our country, in every organisation, even in the private sector where we talk of professional management of

the highly academic, qualified people, I am only asking for people who can deliver the goods.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: Is it the hire and fire policy that you are advocating?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We must continue to see that deserving men come up and undeserving men go, whatever the process is.

One of the hon. Members drew my attention to the falling price of raw materials but at the same time, the industrial production not falling down This has obsessed me also. 60 per cent of our industries are related to agricultural produce like textile, jute, vanaspati and all that. We find that when the prices have fallen, the finished products have also a tendency to fall, but when it comes to steel and other products, they are not related to this, and their prices can come down only by more efficiency on their part.

I know that in our country 51 per cent of the cost of living is dependent on foodgrains and it is not reflected by many other commodities, but on our part we are trying to find out whether we cannot have a policy in this where over a period prices of both agricultural and industrial raw materials are stablised. because, to allow the prices to vary here and think of controlling the end product, I think, is an impossible exercise, as hon. Members will agree. It would be much more desirable to find out the basic raw materials which will have to be taken care of so that we do not suffer on account of these raw materials in either our production or our prices.

Another Member raised the question of cost-consciousness. I entirely agree that cost-consciousness will have to be a process of our industrial development. Not only cost-consciousness, we have to be aware that time for a developing country is an important resource. You do not have indefinite time at your disposal, because problems are arising, the problems of development themselves are growing. Once you solve them. other problems come up. So, it is absolutely necessary that both in the private sector and the public sector time is considered an important resource, and that is why if a scheme has to be completed in three years and we are taking five years, we are only doing the job at a higher cost when it can be done at a lower cost.

We have been introducing this concept even in the public sector. I am glad to inform you that the Jhansi Transformer factory of BHEL which was scheduled to be completed in January next is going to be completed now by September this year. Government have sanctioned a Rs. 58 crores project for seamless tubes in Trichy adjoining the BHEL. They have been given time to complete that factory in 42 months, but we are taking up the challenge to complete it in 36 months. I do not want any alibis to be provided here. We have to think beforehand of the problems that are likely to arise and get them solved.

This will apply to the private sector also. There is generally delay in the issue of licences, then capital goods, then foreign collaboration, and thereafter the process starts. What about the financial institutions? I have been trying to see that the financial institutions also get themselves organised to solve the problems of the people of this country. I have suggested that if necessary we must change their statutes and see that one common procedure is evolved, so that five or six institutions having a consortium approach can take a decision as quickly as possible. Financial institutions like the IDBI, LIC etc. should build up specialisation in their respective fields. The time has come when the country should know what its stake is in textiles, in jute, in steel etc., and the state of health of these industries. It is no use saying that Birlas or somebody else is not managing properly. These are national assets. We have been looking at

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them only when labour gets disturbed and there is a possibility of the factory closing down. After all, public finances are heavily involved. So from the national economic point of view, it is much more important that the health of these industries is taken care of. So far, we had no feedback of that kind and only a fire brigade approach when a problem arose That is an unsatisfactory way of looking at it. It must be a continuous process so that we know what exactly the stake of the country is in any one particular industry and its prospects.

At present each party has to go to different financial institutions and every institution has its own method of entering into mortgages. So. I have suggested to them having a law by which one institution takes the mortgage and the risk is shared by all by a simple transfer of letter as is done in the United States.

We may have to go ahead because we cannot afford to have one year's delay here, one year's delay there so that our industrial capacity is created in three or four years. I know the existing industries may be quite happy for some time because the monopoly regulations and the controls that are imposed have not hurt them.

When you are taking of recession, please remember, when an ordinary investor is shy, now to tell him that there is no prospect for an industry to come into existence is to tell him do not invest; let the existing industrialists who are having industries have the field day. In spite of all the concessions that are given, one thing is certain, that this country has to inspire confidence in the small share-holders who have put all their savings in an industry and their interests are to be protected. In spite of all our amendments, I find that they are taken for granted and therefore people are not interested in investing.

That is why I came forward with an idea that public sector must also mobilise money. Why should it be the monopoly of the private sector? We gave a number of licences to the State Development Corporation, but they are waiting for somebody to come. Who is that somebody in this country? Is this country dependent upon 20 or 75 big houses to look after themselves? All those who criticise or praise them belong to one class. But I do not believe that the country's development will depend upon them whatever they do.

As long as we do not create opportunities for the medium sized people and the small sized people and that is precisely the policy of this Ministry that we shall do everything possible to build up medium scale sector and the small scale sector and remove as many obstacles in their path as possible—monopolies are not going to be controlled by any law. The whole country is involved in having consultants who know how to avoid laws. I would rather prefer that we do not have such laws Let them only be concerned with manufacturing and production, but let others at least not have these obstacles put in the way so that they can be assured of complete growth

We must have a new instrument created for mobilising saving, if the people see that a factory is coming up before their eyes, they are prepared to put money there, because they know that it means something for their children and grand children, I don't think the private sector today has been taking that trouble at all. Now the public sector at least must do it In the case of Scooters India, I may tell you that we were able to mobilise nearly one crore of rupees from the common people around the factory and if the Scooters India had not done it, the budget would have provided that one crore. I do not see why the public sector should not also try to mobilise money. Do you want people to entrust all their money to the private sector because you do not

provide an alternative investment or is the alternative investment only bank deposits? I for one would expect that we should mobilise everything. I am not one of those who say that the saving rate has gone up. Whatever you have saved is the saving rate of the country. So much which is yet unmobilised can also be saving. But we have to create a new instrument, a new attitude, new confidence to get all these resources.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Supposing workers by working extra time create a fund, would you welcome to have this fund and give them shares in your publics undertakings?

SHRI T. A. PAI: At one time, many people thought that the public sector was being sold away to the private sector. Now, unfortunately because of 75 houses in this country, you think that the rest of the people are also private sector. Then who are they? Are we the people who are in the public sector? I think that is a ridiculous way of looking at it. I have been saying that in this country when you are talking of employees' participation mere semantic exercise associated with them when they are continuously in conflict—even the trade union leaders are not prepared to define what exactly participation means. It would be desirable that there is complete and partial ownership of the companies by the employees themselves, labour themselves. I for one would expect that. I support your idea, Mr. Vasant Sathe, with any proportion you like. I would like that the employees must have the right to acquire shares and sit on the board on their own rights not because of mercy or any concession that we give them.

We cannot afford to have in a developing country. the continuous conflict between labour and capital and a lack of confidence. I do not know when we can convert even a capitalist into a point of view that no industrial development can take place without the complete cooperation of labour.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is how the employees will go up!

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yesterday, Mr. S. M. Banerjee pointed out how some of our public sector undertakings have been able to work very successfully. I am grateful to the Committee that we have set up; on which the major trade unions have been represented. In the case of the BHEL, for the last two or three years, I can proudly say, for such a big organisation, that there is not one single man-day lost on account of any labour trouble. If that can happen in the BHEL, why can't it happen elsewhere too? Therefore, this workers' participation is not mechanical.

I visited a public sector unit in West Bengal. The kind of coordination between labour and management is so great that one feels proud to see that kind of atmosphere in a factory. It is the total concept that they feel that there is no difference between management and labour and, therefore, this difference must go. Both management and workers should come together. I hope, we will all work towards that goal. Once the employees become the owners, nobody can go on strike and there cannot be any lock-out. Both these things will have to be accepted. But these fundamental rights I do not think are necessary at all provided we have the right to management and, I hope, the right to management will get more importance than the right to strike and lock-out.

My hon. friend, Mr. Sokhi, is very good at heart. I know that. But sometimes when he talks, the people get frightened. He made certain observations about Richardson and Cruddas. The Manager of that factory did not acquire another factory except with our consent. The Structurals Ltd. was a company which was closed down with precious assets and we thought we should take it over. The taking over is a difficult process because we have to settle with bankers.

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There has been delay. I for one would very much like to avoid as much of that delay as possible. It is true that sometimes these matters are delayed. But, I think, he will be satisfied with my explanation. Nobody has made money in that process because the decision was not taken by the Manager. Sometimes, he feels so angry that he might make this kind of observation.

As you, Sir, pointed out, it will be unfair to make an allegation against somebody who is not in the House and who is not able to defend himself. So far as I am concerned, if I am not able to defend my officers, when they are in the right, what kind of a Minister am I? Therefore, while I am prepared to condemn them, when they are in the wrong, I would request him to accept my explanation once and for all rather than say, because I have said it, it must be right.

The hon. Member, Mr. Daga, has said somthing about mini cement plants. I am for mini cement plants. Mini cement plants have been completely de-licensed. You do not have to come even to me to set up a factory. But what you require is the technology for setting it up. We have had a break-through only recently and I can assure you that the Cement Research Organisation will give you all support. I know, if you succeed, it has considerable meaning for the rest of the country and I am interested in your success.

Then, Mr. Ram Singh Bhai made out a very important point as to how necessary it is for our workers to be trained in management also because, to me, it is a total concept. The preventive measures, the prevention of breaking down of our assets, how to take care of our assets that we acquire, all these things are very important. Both the National Productivity Council as well as the Ministry and the D.G.T.D. are involved in taking it up with every unit. I assure you that we are not only interested in acquiring new wealth but I for one would also like the present wealth to be best utilised. So far as the immediate expansion programme is concerned, we would like to get the best out of the installed capacity and the best out of the expansion of existing units and a little more by change of technology if necessary, and by modernisation and by standardisation. The D.G.T.D. after inspecting 52 cement plants, submitted a report that, with an investment of Rs. 52 crores, by a change here or there and by adding some balancing equipment, we shall be able to get 2 million tons of cement more whereas additional cement plants for 2 million tons would cost the country Rs. 120 crores. So, I am interested in seeing that every unit looks into it. And that is why the Finance Minister has provided that the textile industry, the jute industry, the engineering industry and the cement industry would be able to get assistance from the Government for modernisation itself. We will have to apply pressure even for modernisation because it is wrong to think that everybody in this country is willing to modernise.

The industrial growth last year, with the small scale industries is 5.9 per cent. Now, I am not comparing it with the previous year; I am only saying that today, we have to rediscover the potentiality of our industries. Now, why do we require this growth? We require industrial growth because we want surpluses to be produced both in the public sector and the private sector.

What does it mean when the public sector shows, in heavy engineering, a growth of 30 per cent? I may tell you that the total production of the public sector units in heavy engineering was 751 crores in 1975-76, which is 97 per cent of the target of 777 crores. To me, this is important because these units were producing only 280 crores in 1972 and they said that nothing more was possible. We had to argue with them and we had to evolve a clear concept that we do not

require a holding company for us, that the Ministry itself will function as a holding company, that we share their responsibilities, that if there are no raw materials, we will look into it, that if they don't have orders, we will look into it and that, if there are problems of industrial relations, we will help them to improve. The net result is that there is not only a substantial production, but they have also developed confidence of achieving the target. Now the growth is higher than 32 per cent.

The units showing near-target or above-target achievement are as follows:

BHEL . . .	101%
MAMC . . .	102%
TSL . . .	112%
Jessops . . .	101%
HFC . . .	94%
BHPV . . .	92%
HMT . . .	97%
ISW Burn . . .	95%
TSP . . .	93%

Some of these are sick units but, still, they were able to achieve considerable progress. But don't feel satisfied with their progress because I am also not satisfied. If we feel satisfied, they may become complacent. So, I am continuously giving them a target. This year the target is 850 crores to be achieved by these units.

Sometimes I get requests from the State Governments for permission to import power-sets from some country or the other. Now, we are manufacturing power-sets which are capable of producing 1.1 million kw. power for ten years. In one year we produced that much capacity; in 1972 we doubled it to 2.2, in 1974 we made it 3.5 and in 1975 we had 3.8 million kw power-sets. We can produce even up to 5 million. So, I don't see why, while we are in a position to export these sets—because we are unable to make use of our capacity here—there should be an idea of importing. I find there is some un-deserved criticism that BHEL sets don't work, as if there is no complaint against any imported set. In fact, I knew that this criticism would come. This country always wants a scapegoat to hang. If somebody fails, it should be the power people, the people who supplied the power plant and not those who manage it. The emphasis on managing Electricity Boards and maintenance has not been as much. These 110 and 200 power sets are not toys like diesel engines to be managed; they require an expertise to be developed in the employees. But whatever it is, even for imported sets, we were not getting spares. We created a separate division for spares and maintenance. With the Ennore Power Station in Tamil Nadu which was only utilising 30 per cent of its capacity the BHEL was willing to associate and look into the problems, and today it is producing 60 per cent of its capacity. Luckily, for the first time, Tamil Nadu is passing through a stage of not having breakdown of power as it used to happen in the past. Now, BHEL has been able to secure an order for export for Rs. 17 crores to Malaysia—a repeat order I may tell you, BHEL ranks among the first top 120 companies of the world in terms of production. There are very few factories in the world which are capable of manufacturing a large range of products as BHEL is able to do. Among the world's producers of power plants, its place is within the seventh, and it is capable of developing technology for 500 megawatts in three or four years, and once that breakthrough comes, there is no limit—500, 800, 1,000 and so on. And I commit myself to saying that BHEL shall produce these and we do not have to depend on other countries; most probably, we shall be able to supply these sets to other countries. Let us give them all the support to achieve this. They are going to produce oil rigs by 1977, and after the United States, India will be the only country which will be manufacturing that type of oil rigs. So, we have to be proud of what is happening

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Sometimes, our ignorance itself is a crime in these matters. Take the case of HEC. It is a score for this country; only in very few places you will see a set-up of this kind. We had accumulated losses of Rs. 150 crores. It looked as if the public sector was going to be condemned on account of this. The production which was only Rs. 28 crores in 1971 has gone up to Rs. 65 crores.

One of my friends, I think, Mr. Chavda, said yesterday that all these profits were on account of the fact that the loans had been converted into equity. That is also one way of looking at it. But why don't you look into proper accountancy? If Government is the owner, why should it lend money and collect interest from its own factory? Loss is a loss. It is better to own it as a shareholder. So, these gimmicks do not mean anything. It might be a burden on a company because it has to pay interest on account of past losses out of the current profits which is a very difficult exercise. But the point that we had to think of was the carry-forward losses. How can even our proposition that the debt-equity ratio must be 1:1 be achieved when the loans borrowed from the Government are also taken into account? I have not permitted this simple exercise of converting. I have permitted it only when they showed progress, only when the production rose from Rs. 27 28 crores to Rs 85 crores. Then again I get a criticism: this must be on account of escalation in prices. Because, you do not want to say that one can succeed. I went into that exercise also. They had an increase in output of 35 per cent. I went into the escalation of costs. The escalation of costs comes to seven per cent. So, they are entitled to get credit for expansion at least to 28 per cent. The escalation of prices has always been there. Even in the private sector it has been there. Let us forget about these small things.

TSP has made profits for the first time.

Coming to the industries under the Ministry of Industries, they have had a growth of 40 per cent. In the case of heavy industries, our total investment is Rs. 700 crores. I am glad, for the first time, our production is a little more than the investment—the ratio of production to the capital invested. In the case of units under the Industry Ministry, we have now fixed the target from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 128 crores of production next year. The Hindustan Photo Films, which was to be written off because of the heavy losses that it had incurred, has turned the corner and, as my colleague pointed out, has made a profit of Rs. 84 lakhs and may even make a profit of about Rs. 2 crores. The achievement of Hindustan Photo Films has been that it has now become an exporter of X-ray films, it has fulfilled a contract with GDR, it has secured a contract from Hungary and it has become an exporter of silver nitrate and gelatine also. I am expecting that Hindustan Photo Films still maintains better standards and becomes a pride of the country. Somebody brought to my notice that their cost of distribution is 60 per cent. I have asked them to look into this. I have encouraged them to go ahead with the setting up of a plant for reclaiming silver from the used films, both X-ray and others, because this country has to conserve as much of its wealth as it can.

So far as National Instruments is concerned we have permitted them to go into the manufacture of cameras and I hope, they will be the major producers of cameras in this country, as HPF has been the producers of films.

As regards Bharat Ophthalmic, we have got over the technical problems. The old collaboration did not succeed; we had to think of continuous process and I am glad that our own scientists are involved in trying to

develop it and I am sure, we will overcome the problem.

Regarding export of engineering goods, as one hon. Member rightly pointed out, we have every reason to be proud of our abilities and the quality of machinery that we are making is being recognised everywhere. When the engineering industry talked of recession, we had to impress upon them that no industry in this country should think that India is its market. As you yourself pointed out, Sir, the market is restricted not to 600 million people, and I am prepared to double your figure. You will have to think of the whole world as your market and the possibilities of what you can do. The idea that what you cannot sell within the country, you have to sell it outside is a ridiculous idea. You have to develop your potential not only to satisfy the needs of the country, but even outside. As an hon. Member pointed out, it is not merely a question of exporting engineering goods, we are now exporting engineering projects. We are able to take over turnkey jobs in Libya, Kenya, Tanzania and Nigeria and many of the fast developing countries in competition with the developed countries. There is no question of our being a sub-contractor providing labour. We have told the developed countries that we are prepared to sit with them as equal partners and try to see that we negotiate also on the terms and conditions on which these projects should be taken up. We are trying to develop the concept of consortium approach to these problems when we have to undertake very big orders of 100 crores or 200 crores of construction. I want the national abilities to be harnessed; it is not a question of public sector or private sector. We have been telling everybody that let us have a consortium approach. There should be no competition between the exporters and undue undercutting and undermining our prestige and image. Therefore, I have even threatened that if necessary, I will bring a law compelling everybody only to have this approach and not create problems for selfish reasons.

Now the Directorate-General, Technical Development, is a much-malined organization in this country, because everybody seem to have some trouble with it at one time or the other, whosoever wanted to start an industry. It was so because from being the Directorate-General of Technical Development, it became a distributor of raw materials under our control system. So this main object was forgotten. Now, it has been entrusted with the responsibility to see that industries are developed in this country. There has been a reorganization and over the last few years it has been given a more effective role concerned with planning and achieving a co-ordinated development of the industries in the country, increasing the growth rate, technological innovations and modernisation, productivity improvements through standardisation, effective maintenance of plant and machinery and energy and material conservation and self-reliance. They have also been maintaining data of production of all essential commodities manufactured by the industries month by month and we are developing a system to monitor not only the industries' behaviour but even of the production the individual units are achieving so that we may call them up and say, 'Why are you falling in production? What exactly is your problem?'. That monitoring is also entrusted to them and the work is started.

So far as approvals are concerned, in 1975, 962 letters of intent and 1027 industrial licences were issued for new industrial undertakings and for new articles and substantial expansion of the existing ones. Now, for the public sector, letters of intent—11.2 per cent; industrial licences—10.25 per cent. For Co-operative sector it is—0.5 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively. For Backward areas, it is 30.2 per cent and 21 per cent. I am giving only as a piece of informa-

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tion, not in defence, because I am going to argue the case of the backward areas myself. But this information reveals that 46 per cent of the licences issued to the backward areas have been implemented, which may be nothing because it was a mistaken idea that location of an industry in any area will remove the backwardness of that area. Unless we get out of this backwardness idea and what should be the strategy for development, I am sure the progress of any backward area will not be measured in terms of the licences issued for a few individual units coming up there. One hon. Member rightly pointed out that the HEC, the biggest complex at Ranchi, has not been able to remove the backwardness of that place. If you want any evidence that a big industry is not going to solve your problems, I think you should better listen to what the hon Member has said.

The Industries Ministry has so far the right to issue licences and if they are not implemented to cancel them. We were often told that our ability to control the industry is lost once the industry came into existence. The only control that I have is through the DGTD which can often interfere with the allocation of raw materials. If I do that, there will be less production and more trouble for the unit and perhaps, more trouble for the labour. I find the only right that I get is in taking over these units when they fall sick. The concept is developing to-day that a private sick unit is ultimately going into the public sector. I do not want to be the hospital for these industries. I do not want to see that this sickness continues or sickness prevails as most of our good resources which should have created new capacity is now going to look after the old, sick and perhaps condemned units. Therefore, I propose to come before the House for important amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. It is proposed to clarify the definition of a 'new article' and 'substantial expansion' so as to avoid any confusion. It is also proposed to acquire powers to impose export obligations even on existing licensed undertakings because I do not see why only new units must have this obligation and those who have got valuable foreign exchange for setting up industries have no obligations to earn it. In my feeling, everyone who gets foreign exchange for development of an industry, must be at least responsible for repaying it. Powers to issue directions to manufacture specific articles will also be acquired. The industrial licences will be revoked if it is not operated in conformity with the conditions of the licence or has not been brought into operation within one year after it has been established. At present, the Central Government can take over the management of industrial undertakings under certain circumstances It is proposed to enhance this scope widely to take care of all the contingencies.

The penal provisions will be invoked if there is any under-utilisation of the capacity and if a person has been convicted of any offence punishable under the Act or has a record of not less than 3 cancellations or revocation of the licences issued earlier. Besides, provisions will be made for the growth of the small-scale industry. Further, the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is proposed to be expanded so as to include certain machinery industries like printing machinery, rubber machinery and also industries like printing industry, camera manufacture, non-alcoholic beverages and beverage bases including citrus and food beverage bases, instant tea and instant coffee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope, you will bring this Bill in this session.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I know that you are personally interested in it.

This country has to go ahead with this, we cannot undertake all our developments with deficit financing only. We have a very large number of non-resident Indians outside the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 3.30 P.M. we have to take up Private Members' Bills. You have to come to the important subject of backward areas. I do not know how we are going to do it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Please give me 10 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that we can take up the Private Members' Bill later? If so, we can allow him to continue.

I think the sense of the House is that he may continue.

SHRI T. A PAI: Recently, we have announced a scheme for non-resident capital. The idea is not that Indians who have settled in those countries may find those countries very hospitable, but we would like to make them feel that they are welcomed and they will not be discriminated against. I want the State Governments to create opportunities for them by providing land, water, power and all the infrastructure so that the scheme might be a success. I am sure, it depends upon how the first ten persons get assistance from the various State Governments. I am glad that the Government of Maharashtra has already undertaken to contact non-resident Indians so that industry may be attracted to Maharashtra. I hope there will be keen competition including Karnataka and my friend will take a leading part to see that more and more comes to the backward area.

There is another important subject of industrial sickness. As I have pointed out, since I do not want to take every sick unit, we had a survey of why the industries fall sick. As the hon. member have pointed out, the sickness is due to lack of raw materials, mis-management, lack of finance. These could be one of the reasons. But I have met all the financial institutions and bankers and we have decided to fix the responsibility on the bank concerned to look after it and to see that this sickness is got over. I am glad that Reserve Bank has taken steps to set up a cell to keep itself informed and to see what steps are necessary.

Apart from looking after the sickness, it is absolutely necessary to prevent sickness by taking additional responsibility and I hold the public and other financial institutions which have provided money to be more careful and more responsible than ourselves because we come to know of sickness when it closes down or complaints come from the hon. members that so many workers have been thrown out of employment.

About controls, you will be happy to know that after we removed controls, so many goods become available. There has been a talk of recession when controls had been removed. Many of them found that controls were in the interest of the industry and not in the interest of the people. I am told, if you de-control, the industry will collapse. I believe that if any controls have no relevance to the needs of the common people or if controls are meant for bureaucratic machinery to harass the people, it is better to do away with the control

There is no substitute for increased production and also an effective distribution system. So, we have decontrolled many things. But here I am announcing from now any formal price control on baby food and razor blades is also going to be removed. The hon. members say that blades do not shave. I am taking note of it I.S.I. standards are being applied to all essential commodities. I now say that at the highest level, a National Consumers Council is going to be set up with the Minister of Civil Supplies as the President and perhaps, a large number of representatives of housewives will be associated so that we develop consumers' movement in this country, co-ordinate

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with all the consumer bodies and try to see that so far as price and quality are concerned the consumer in this country becomes a sovereign again whatever our rate of growth may be.

Last year, two things happened. One is that all shortages were removed. All articles became possible and the sellers market became a buyers market. The Government would put rather more emphasis on perpetuating this condition than on the mechanical growth rate of .5 per cent or .6 per cent. Last year this growth rate would have been more but for the textile industry facing some problems. We are now determined to see that the problems faced by the textile industry are attended to. My friend talked about the automobile industry. That is another industry which brought down this rate. But tell me, if cars were to full production, and my growth rate had gone by another 0.25 per cent or so, what would it have meant for the common people of this country? I am only using that argument to say, growth was nothing to do with the requirements of the common people. Of course, he has told me about the problems of the Hindustan Motors. I sympathise with the workers. However undesirable from the society point of view a car is, he is pleading for a reduction of excise on petrol. I know you are faced with a situation of this conflicting nature. But I can assure him, more facilities would be obtained by his talking to Mr. B. M. Birla than me because he knows; I will give all information which he requires, but he is the best man, because he has to deal with him day by day and he has managed to deal with him all these days. And I suppose he will agree with me that in regard to any reduction of staff or any retrenchment, he may tell him, your industry has a hope; it is not for the Minister of Industry as such; but it is for you to look into it; if Premier Automobiles are able to sell their cars it is time that you improve your car and also sell it.

Sir, I do not have much time at my disposal. I wish to point out about certain important decisions which have been taken in respect of the sector of small-scale industries.

Monitoring systems have been evolved for overall performance in the small-scale sector, for watching performance of small-scale sector, in respect of 177 reserved items. There is to be monitoring for purposes of remedial action for the sick and closed units.

As you know, the small scale industries have been responsible for a continuous growth of 10.5 per cent in 1974 and 14 per cent in 1976. So, all these things show that the small-scale industries have been expanding. We are trying to remove the deficiencies in the way whenever we come across such deficiencies. In the matter of provision of raw materials and looking after their financial needs and streamlining procedures and formalities I myself get sometimes frightened when I find that some small-scale industries in some States have to fill up 32 forms in all, before they get even a permission. I would plead with all the State Governments, for Heaven's sake, don't create more problems than what are necessary.

Regarding streamlining of formalities and procedures, we have agreed that provisional registration has to be given within seven days. The distribution control for the supply of iron and steel, cement and aluminium has been relaxed. Also, additional facilities, as well as simplified procedures have been provided in the Imports-Exports Trade Control Policy. The Small-scale Industries' Service Institutes throughout the country have been reorganised to provide the consultancy services and also to monitor remedial action in respect of sick and closed units. Certain panels of consultants have been drawn up and fees have been subsidised to the extent of 100% in backward areas and 25% in other areas. Also, bank financing procedures have been simplified. An Expert

Committee, consisting of representatives of banks has been set up to devise uniform and simplified application forms, terms and conditions, including securities and guarantees and other criteria in respect of borrowings upto Rs. 2 lakhs. The IDBI is considering proposals in consultation with us for the purpose of strengthening the equity base of small-scale units, so that they can draw on a greater volume of financing from banks. Also, the Credit Guarantee Scheme has been extended to the ancilliary small-scale units.

There are certain modernisation programmes which have been initiated. My hon. friend Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya will be interested to know this. A begining has been made with the modernisation of casting complex in Howrah. I request him to give us his full cooperation and I can assure him that whatever has to be done in those units I shall certainly be very happy to do. Then, as a supporting programme, tool-room centres are being set up with Danish assistance at Calcutta and Delhi, and with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany, at Ludhiana. A product-*cum*-process development centre for *creamics* has been set up at Ranchi for the eastern region. The export markets for small-scale industries are being developed. The consortia of small-scale units have been recognised for availing of the export house facilities.

Recently we have entered into an agreement with Tanzania and we are entering into agreements with some of the developing countries. As Mr. A. P. Sharma pointed out this yesterday, India is the only country which has specialised in the development of small-scale industries, whatever our complaints might have been, however imperfect the system might be.

Sir, I would also like to announce one thing. I would go back to the idea of the backward area development. Regarding the development of small-scale industries, which are now going into the backward areas, which are now entitled to the subsidy which has been provided under the scheme, we shall provide this subsidy in advance and not after the scheme is completed.

I would give it to them as an interest-free loan to be adjusted as soon as the project comes. I do not want them to struggle. I am prepared to see that, so far as subsidy is concerned, however, inadequate it might be, if the project is of Rs. 10 lakhs, the subsidy will be Rs. 1 lakh and I would rather prefer this more than to borrow from the Bank and pay that at 18 per cent interest and get that after three years. They get this in advance.

Now, in the case of the backward area development, I entirely agree with the hon. Members. Whatever we may have said in our report, we should not get into the controversy of whether we agree or not with what has happened. Personally, speaking, there is a big task awaiting all of us. Mere announcement of subsidy or even providing the infrastructure will not attract the industries.

Now, take my district. It has been declared as backward. It has the highest literacy rate; it has the best developed banking system and it has the major port and a large unemployment. But, with all facilities created, no industries are coming up. Now, if you think that these will automatically bring in industries, take my district as a standing example.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have produced only an Industries Minister!

SHRI T. A. PAI: Well, perhaps, if that is the only option, for me to go and start an industry, that is a different matter. That does not solve any problem at all. I am only pointing this out. So far as declaration of any area as backward is concerned, suppose some of the districts are declared as backward which are not as backward as parts of Orissa or U.P. or any other backward State. How do you resolve this conflict? If in a State there are some districts which

[Shri T. A. Pai]

are advanced, then they will have to take the responsibility for the development of the backward areas. In that case, the country as a whole will have to take the responsibility for the development of backward States too; there is no question about it. There cannot be progress only in some parts of the country when a large part of the country remains backward In that case there cannot be any progress at all. So, to think in terms of forwardness or backwardness of the country as a whole is irrelevant as long as a large part of the country remains backward.

Can there be any criteria to declare any State as backward? Sir, I have heart the people coming from the Eastern U.P telling me that 'Western U P. is not backward but it is we who are backward'. An hon Member said so much of vested interest had been so developed that now everybody is claiming the backwardness. There are already large numbers of districts, that is 248 districts, which are declared as backward

One hon. Member asked why the district has not been included? If you go on including like that, then the whole country will be backward. Then, how do you go about it? It is a total approach that we will have to think of On my part, I have thought of having an authority—not the Board, we thought of it But, the Board itself will not do it We thought that the Ministry would have the direct responsibility. We are thinking of setting up a non-profit making service organization under the Societies Registration Act on the model of say, the Trade Development Authority.

A.B.A.D will not undertake any financing which the reorganized IDBI is competent to do. It will partly finance infrastructure development outside the industrial estates/areas since IDBI does not finance such infra-structural development. It will assist in the preparation of feasibility reports of propulsive industries based on local resources in backward areas. It will disseminate information to investors of the facilities and incentives available for industrial development in backward areas. It will keep a panel of skilled persons who could be deputed on short-term assignments to backward States. It could also administer, as an agent of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, the Capital subsidies schemes. It would keep itself in close touch with the State Governments to watch the progress of the State Government schemes for incentives and subsidies and concessional finance schemes of financial institutions. It could closely liaise with HUDCO for construction of industrial houses in growth centres in backward areas. It could provide technical assistance and training facilities to staff in backward States where the existing schemes of the Government of India have not had any appreciable impact.

So far as quick sanctions for industrial applications made for backward areas are concerned, the P A B. procedure would be applicable and the procedure for 100 per cent export-oriented cases would also be made applicable.

So far as industrial applications for backward areas are concerned, they will be automatically cleared A fairly detailed system of disincentives will be worked out to discourage industrial development taking place in large cities which leads to congestion and avoidable social cost. We would like to see that all cities with a population of one million and above will not be entitled to any more licence except for expansion or for modernisation of the existing units.

A growth centre approach would be adopted. It will be assured that such growth centres have an urban core which can provide the necessary social infra-structure.

A National Equity Fund would be set up for giving assistance to small scale industries coming up in backward areas and this would be managed by ABAD through the nationalised banks. Before deciding on the location of any public sector project, the administrative Ministry concerned should also consult ABAD. Large and medium industries coming up in growth centres should also plan for development of ancillaries in the hinterland. There has also to be a better re-alignment, and re-alignment of the existing schemes, so that better results are more quickly obtained; Organisational and administrative improvements to ensure that all backward areas in India get uniform advantage of Central Government schemes; Detailed examination of various concessions and incentives proposed by the Committee set up by the SSI Board to evolve a strategy of development programme for industrial development of backward areas.

Sir, in regard to the point raised by Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, I must make it clear that in the name of industrial development if any person has been displaced from his land, I would direct that whether it is public sector or private sector—job must be given at least to one person in the family. It must go as a matter of right. I stand by my commitment and will see to it that it is enforced.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): This was exactly the sense of the decision communicated to us. In the case of the lands which are in dispute in the Supreme Court at the present juncture we saw that the order of the Government was that as far as possible jobs should be provided.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I know. If there is only an old man in a house, it will be difficult to appoint him but I can tell you, Mr. Naik, even in the case of the factory in your own district I had called those people and told them if there are any commitments which have not been fulfilled the same must be fulfilled. If there are any commitments, which have not been fulfilled please bring the same to my notice. I think the Ministry of Industrial Development has enough persuasive powers to compel the people to accept whatever is the policy of the country without even telling them there is a law which requires them to do it.

Sir, I am grateful to you and the hon. Members for the extra time that you have given....

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): You have not mentioned anything about sugar.

SHRI T. A. PAI: A committee is looking into it. I know it has been an unfair decision about particular units which came up in a particular year. I would like that the concessions are related to the capital investments that are made.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): What about lowering the prices of the tractors?

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : देश में मोटर-पार्ट्स का जो ब्लैक-मार्किटिंग हो रहा है, मैंने उसके बारे में कहा है। मंत्री महोदय उसके सम्बन्ध में भी दो शब्द कह दें।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am tell you that motor-parts are available in plenty. If there is any particular part which is not available, please bring it to my notice. So far as the Pinjore tractor is concerned, the price is not going to be raised for one year. About the reduction in the price, I cannot make an easy commitment I will have to look into it but I give the commitment that the price will not be raised.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You have enunciated a new policy but you have not defined as to how you will judge that a place is backward

SHRI T. A. PAI: Even the criterion of backwardness will have to be gone into but I may say that conditions have never been more propitious at any time than now.

SHRIMATI GANGA DEVI (Mohanlalganj): You have referred in so many words about the industries in the backward areas. What will be the use if the Government establishes industry in backward area but they do not employ the local people?

SHRI T. A. PAI: That is the very object of shifting the industries to backward area. If after shifting the industries you have still to import the people, then it is an impossible proposition.

Another point is that in nine districts of Northern Bihar, Eastern UP and MP, in contiguous areas, a scheme is being tried. We want to upgrade the carpenter, the shoe-maker, the blacksmith and the potter by giving a better technology and trying to build up those who are already something, so that a part of society which is getting destroyed on account of modern industrial development is given every facility to develop.

With these words, I expect this country to achieve an industrial growth rate of 10 per cent and I expect the industrialists, in view of the facilities that they have been given, to rise to the occasion and have no more complaints. Once we achieve this consistently for a period of three or four years, I think we shall have built up an immense potential for further growth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe after this speech, the cut motions will be withdrawn. Or do you want them to be put to vote?

AN HON. MEMBER: Let them be put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR: CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to *demplete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60 to 63 relating to the Ministery of Industry and Civil Supplies".

The motion was adopted.

[*Demands for grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies which were voted by Lok Sabha are shown below—Ed.*]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60.	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies . . .	56,66,000	..	2,83,31,000	..
61.	Industries . . .	3,61,89,000	24,60,59,000	18,09,47,000	123,02,93,000
62.	Village and Small Industries	5,46,50,000	5,61,16,000	27,32,48,000	28,05,79,000
63.	Civil Supplies and Cooperation	1,12,19,000	4,67,27,000	5,60,98,000	23,36,33,000

15.47 hrs.

PROFITEERING PREVENTION AND PRICE CONTROL BILL

by Shri K. Lakkappa—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Private Members' Bills.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): We have already taken 15 minutes of the time allotted for non-official business for disposing of the previous item. After Shri Lakkappa's Bill, My Bill is next in the list. So I should at least get the time to move it today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is over, you will get it. Otherwise, it will come next time.

SHRI P. K. DEO: No next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot force the conclusion of the debate on that Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO: There is a time-limit. Shri Lakkappa's Bill has got another 1 hour and 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted was 2 hours and time taken 45 minutes; the balance is 1 hour and 15 minutes. So if we finish that, we will touch your Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO: No question of 'if'. I beg of you to let me move my Bill. It was introduced as early as 1971. It has come in the ballot. I should get at least one minute to move it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will try.

We will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Lakkappa on the 8th April, 1976:—

> "That the Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles, be taken into consideration".

Shri K. Suryanarayana was on his legs last time. He may continue.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): After hearing our Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies, I think he has calmly left the Civil Supplies department to our Minister, Shri George, to be dealt with when this Bill comes up for consideration. Please allow me to congratulate my good friend, Shri Lakkappa, on his far-sightedness and extraordinary sense of anticipation in introducing this Bill as early as in 1973. In the present context, I think Government have already taken several steps. Not only that. After the proclamation of emergency, all prices have come down. However, now that the Bill has come up for consideration, I would like to express my views on it. This should apply not only to controlled articles but to all goods essential to the common consumer. We should appreciate the hon. Mover's painstaking efforts in preparing this Bill as long ago as 1973.

I am much impressed by clause 4 of the Bill.

Clause 4 of the Bill says:

> "Every dealer shall exhibit at a conspicuous place at this shop or place of business the fixed price of essential articles and the details of stocks of such articles held by him in the prescribed form."

After the emergency, every shop must have a price list of the articles. In introducing the Bill the hon. Member is guided by a desire to goad the government to take effective action against profiteers and blackmarketeers who had, in the past, played havoc with the price structure and created artificial scarcities. Now action under MISA and other laws is being taken. There are no two opinions on this matter. It is reported the prices reached the peak level of 328.9 in September 1974; they had fallen to 282.9 in March 1976. The consumer price index has similarly declined to 290 from 335 in October 1974. This achievement is all the more creditable when you consider the behaviour of prices of essential commodities during the lean period

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

which generally withnesses an upward trend in prices. Government had achieved this near miracle by a system of continuous monitoring of prices and supplies, through expansion and improvement of the public distribution system and by giving more scope for the consumer co-operatives to operate in the field of distribution of essential commodities.

There are so many co-operative stores; you say you are implementing the scheme of co-operative stores. The figures show an increase in the number of stores. But they do not show how many stores are not giving service properly, or are not supplying goods in the way they should do For twenty years I have been associated with the co-operative movement. In my district two societies were started a long time back and they went into liquidation. Later on, again two co-operative stores were started and they are going on because supervision is being done by the District collector directly. No action was taken against the persons concerned for the loss of about Rs 2 lakhs in the earlier societies which went into liquidation In this movement, they show the figures and they start stores and super bazars and they totally neglect the rural areas I have recently visited the backward areas and the tribal areas. There the consumers do not know the prices; there is no list. There are no agitators like our Shastriji who agitates for factory workers. Those facilities are available in cities only. The consumers in the villages, the tribal people and people in the backward areas, get no idea of the prices. The Prime Minister has also emphasised that the backward and illiterate people should be looked after properly. There are no co-operative stores in tribal areas or in the villages.

Last year was a momentous year. We all agree that it was a momentous year. Momentous indeed it was for the low ebb of our confidence and morale, for the inflationary spiral and lack of discipline in all walks of our life which we were witnessing just at this point of time a year ago and the sea change which has been brought about in such a short span of less than a year. For this we owe our gratitude to the able and firm leadership and guidance of our Prime Minister. All the parties have agreed on this; even the persons in the jails have agreed and they are writing to the government that they agree with the twenty point programme. We have been able to achieve all these things because of the able leadership and guidance of our Prime Minister. With the announcement and implementation of the 20-point economic programme, she has made us all to realise that the right of the country is the first and the foremost and then only comes the right of the individuals or the groups. The 20-point economic Programme has only started and more and more measures have to be taken. Now, there is respect for law in the country. There is discipline at every level, especially in regard to the prices of the essential commodities The prices of the essential commodities have come down very rapidly after the declaration of Emergency and the announcement of the 20-point economic programme In my own district, that is, West Godavari, the granary of Andhra Pradesh, the prices of essential commodities have recorded a fall after the declaration of Emergency. Now, I give you the retail prices of the essential Commodities before and after the proclamation of emerency, that is, 15-6-1975 to 9-4-1976 The Collector of West Godavari District has given these figures.

	Rate per Kg. on 15-6-75	Rate per Kg. on 9-4-76
	Rs.	Rs
Rice (variety A) .	2·25	1·50
Rice (variety B) .	2·10	1 35
Maize .	1·15	0·80

Bengal gram	2·75	2·50
Redgram	1·75	1·40
Blackrgam	2·55	2·00
Salt	0·15	0·20

The price of salt has gone up by five paise. I do not know the reason for this. Then,

Chillies	13·50	8·50
Tamarind	2·40	2·50

The price of tamarind has also gone up by ten paise per Kg. The tribal people are selling this commodity. I do not know the reason for the price rise of this commodity. Then,

Girgelly oil	10 00	7·00
Groundnut oil	8·00	5·20
Vanaspati	11·05	7·50

So, from the above statement, you will know that the prices of the essential commodities have come down after the declaration of Emergency. We must be thankful to the Prime Minister for her timely action for proclamation of Emergency and bringing down the prices of the essential commodities.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) सभापति महोदय, मैं लकप्पा जी को और उनकी योग्यता को जानता हूं। जिस स्थिति में उन्होंने इस विधेयक का प्रारूप तैयार किया था, वह ठीक ही था लेकिन इस प्रारूप को तैयार किया गया था 1973 में और आज हम इस पर सन, 1976 में बहस कर रहे हैं। समय बदल गया है और परिस्थितियां सुधर गई हैं। इसलिए लकप्पा साहब को एक बार फिर इसके बारे में सोचना होगा और जो हमारे डाइनामिक मिनिस्टर हैं, उनको भी कुछ सोचना होगा।

इस विधेयक में जो कुछ लिखा गया है, सब गलत है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह सही है कि कीमतें जो पहले आसमान छू रही थीं, उनको कब्जे में कर लिया गया है और काफी नीचे ले आ गई हैं और कानून वगैरह की जो स्थिति बिगड़ गई थी, कहीं कानून, नियम रह नहीं गया था, जगह-जगह झगड़े हो रहे थे, स्ट्राइक्स और ले-आफ भी जगह-जगह पर हो रहे थे जिसके कारण उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा था और कारखानों आदि में सब बातें विपरीत दिशा में हो रही थी, उन सब पर अब काबू पा लिया गया है। इसको आज कोई अस्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है। इसके अलावा ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स, प्रोफिटियर्स और होर्डर्स के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की गई है लेकिन सब को बाहर निकाल लिया गया है ऐसी बात नहीं है और सब कुछ पक्का हो गया है यह बात भी नहीं है। ह्वोलसेलर्स और मोनोपली हाउसेज पर तो कुछ असर पड़ा है लेकिन अभी रिटेलर्स पर ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ा है। इसके अलावा आपके यहां एजूकेटेड अनएम्प्लायमेंट की भी समस्या है, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। मेरा आपको सुझाव यह है कि रिटेल ट्रेड में क्यों नहीं आप एजुकेटिड अनएम्प्लायड जो लोग हैं उनको लगाते हैं। इससे एक पंथ दो काज सिद्ध होंगे। एक तो उनको काम मिल सकेगा और बेरोजगारी कम हो सकेगी और दूसरे जो मैलप्रैक्टिसिस हैं उन पर भी कुछ हद तक चैक लग सकेगा।

16 hrs.

लकप्पा जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है उसके आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में उन्होंने बहुत ही सुन्दर बात कही है। मैं उसका एक वाक्य ही आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The rise in prices, particularly in respect of foodgrains and other essential articles of daily consumption is now to such an extent that both

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

the down-trodden and the middle class people are confused as to how they will survive with their families"

कितने सुन्दर ढंग से उन्होंने इस चीज को हमारे सामने रखा है। यह खुशी की बात है कि आज स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है और दिन प्रति दिन सुधार होता ही जा रहा है। सरकार ने जो सख्त कार्रवाई की उसी के परिणामस्वरूप आज स्थिति में सुधार हुआ हम देख रहे हैं। जो हालात थे वे काबू से बाहर होते जा रहे हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसको बहुत देर तक बरदाश्त किया। लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि स्थिति काबू से बाहर होती ही चली जा रही है और एक ऐसी स्टेज आने वाली है जब इस पर काबू नहीं पाया जा सकेगा तब उन्होंने देश में एमरजेंसी लागू की। उन्होंने बहुत बरदाश्त किया है। एमरजेंसी लागू करने के बाद उन्होंने बीस सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की। उस पर अमल शुरू हुआ और उसका यह फल है कि स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन सुधरती जा रही है। महंगाई में भी काफी कमी आई है। जो कल कारखाने बन्द थे या उनमें कम उत्पादन हो रहा था, वे खुल गये हैं, उन्होंने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है और उत्पादन भी हमारा बढ़ रहा है। सभी जगह ठीक से, शान्तिपूर्वक काम होने लग गया है। देश का नक्शा ही तब से बदल गया है।

सभी मामलों में सुधार हो गया है तथा और सुधार की कोई गुंजाइश ही बाकी नहीं रह गई है यह समझ कर हमें संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिए और हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठ नहीं जाना चाहिए। ब्लैक मार्किटर्ज, प्राफिटियर्ज और होर्डर्ज अभी भी हमारे देश में हैं और उनको एक एक करके चुन चुन कर हमें बाहर निकालना होगा और ऐसे लोगों से आप देश को बिल्कुल फ्री और पवित्र करना होगा।

जीवन की हर आवश्यक चीज में बिल्कुल महंगाई नहीं रह गई है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन आप प्रयत्न करें ताकि महंगाई जितनी घट सकती हो घट जाए।

अभी भी मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि उपभोक्ताओं से दो हजार करोड़ रुपया तक विभिन्न प्रकार की मैलप्रैक्टिसिस अपना कर ठगा जाता है। इसको रोकने की कड़ी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए।

इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर ने वितरण की बात कही है। मैम्बरों ने आग्रह किया कि चूंकि बैकवर्ड एरियाज में सड़कें नहीं हैं वहां सामान महंगा बिकता है। वहां के वास्ते अगर आप चावल या गेहूं मुहैया करेंगे तो वह तो आप ब्लाक स्तर पर ही मुहैया कर सकेंगे। गावों में वहां से जाने के लिए सड़कें ही नहीं हैं। किस तरह से उसको आप वहां ले जायेंगे। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वहां तक माल पहुंचते पहुंचते महंगा हो जाता है, उसके दाम अधिक हो जाते हैं। जो चीज शहरों में सस्ती दर में मिलती है वही गावों में महंगी मिलती है। यह जो स्थिति है इसको भी बदला जाना चाहिए। ट्रांस्पोर्ट की सुविधा आपको वहां मुहैया करनी चाहिए। गांव-गांव में चीज आसानी से पहुंच सके और सस्ती दर पर वहां उपलब्ध हो सके इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि पढ़े लिखे लोगों को इसमें लगाने से एक तो बेरोजगारी दूर होगी और दूसरे मैलप्रैक्टिसिस घटेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं लकप्पा साहब को इस बिल को लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन मैं साथ साथ उनसे आग्रह करता हूं कि अगर मंत्री महोदय स्वयं आगे आते हैं इनकी बातों को मानने के लिए और इनके सुझावों को अपनाने के लिए तो इनको भी उदारता बरतनी चाहिए और अपने इस विधेयक को वापिस ले लेना चाहिए।

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर): मैं लकप्पा जी को इस बिल को हमारे सामने लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। यह सीधा सा बिल है लेकिन है यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल। इसमें उन्होंने तीन चीजों पर बहुत जोर दिया है। एक तो उन्होंने कहा है कि हर दूकानदार को प्राइस लिस्ट डिस्प्ले करनी चाहिए। यह भी उन्होंने कहा है कि हर चीज की क्या स्टाक पोजिशन है इसको भी प्रामिनेंट जगह पर डिसप्ले करना चाहिए। वह यह भी चाहते है कि सामान जो दूकानदार से लिया जाये और उसके जो दाम दिये जायें उनकी वह रसीद इश्यू करे। बहुत सीधी सी बात है इस बिल में। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा कानून है जिससे दूकानदार इन तीन चीजों के लिए मजबूर किया जा सके तब तो लकप्पा जी से मैं कहूंगा कि वह अपना बिल वापिस ले लें। लेकिन अगर सरकार के पास इस समय ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है तो उसे सीधे ही इस बिल को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

मैं यह जानता हूं कि जब दिल्ली में एमरजेंसी हुई तो थोड़े से दुकानदार डरे और प्राइस लिस्ट लगाना शुरू किया और उसे मैंटेन किया, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे वक्त बीतता गया आज शायद ही किसी दुकानदार के यहां प्राइस लिस्ट मिलेगी और स्टाक पोजीशन भी शायद ही किसी के यहां तैयार हो। जहां तक रसीद देने का सवाल है, अगर 10 रुपये की चीज है, तो दुकानदार ही कहता है कि पसीद मांगोगे तो सेल्सटैक्स और 2 रुपये देना पड़ेगा। ग्राहक उस 2 रुपये के पीछे रसीद नहीं मांगता। इसलिये ऐसा किया जाना चाहिए जिससे दुकानदार को रसीद जरूर देना पड़े। अगर उसकी स्टाक-पोजीशन ठीक होगी तो उससे पता लग सकेगा कि रसीद दिया है या नहीं। यह उससे बैरीफाई किया जा सकता है। इसलिये स्टाक-पोजीशन, प्राइस-लिस्ट और रसीद का इश्यू करना बहुत जरूरी विषय है।

कलकत्ता में सन् 1944 में 36 लाख लोग भूख से मरे। चावल गोदामों में भरा हुआ था, होर्डिंग हुई थी, हाई प्राइस पर बेचते थे। इसी कारण बंगाल में कोई भी अमीर भूख से नहीं मरा, ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि उसको चावल न मिला हो। गरीब आदमी ही बिना चावल के भूखों मरा। तो जहां प्रौफिटीयरिंग का मोटिव होता है, वहां होर्डिंग भी जरूर होती है। होर्डिंग कर के चीजों की कमी बाजारों में की जाती है।

आपको ताज्जुब होगा, साल भर पहले लोगों ने रेलवे वालों से मिलकर मालगाड़ी के पूरे रेक में माल को रोका हुआ था। मालगाडी पर सीमेंट लदा हुआ था लेकिन सीमेंट की कमी दिखाने के लिये कहते हैं कि यह गाड़ी आगे नहीं जा सकती है। गाड़ी साइड के स्टेशन पर खड़ी रहती थी, बिजनैस मैन रेलवे के लोगों को पैसा देकर अपना काम करवा लेते थे, फिर मनमाने दामों पर माल को बेचते थे। इस पर कड़ी निगाह की जरूरत है। श्री लकप्पा का बिल कारगर है।

बंगाल का चित्र आज भी हमारे सामने है। तो इस तरह के समाज विरोधी लोगों के साथ किसी तरह की रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस बिल को स्वीकार कर ले।

*SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are today discussing the Profiteering Prevention and Price Control Bill, 1973 brought forth by Shri K. Lakkappa. It is a well intentioned Bill and there is no doubt that every body will support it. There cannot be two opinions about it. The Bill was introduced long back and even today it has not perhaps lost its utility. Black marketing, profiteering, and hoarding has tended to be heriditary and it is not known when the people will get relief from its clutches. While congratulat-

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

ing Shri Lakkappa for his noble intentions in bringing forth this Bill. I feel that this Bill has been drafted in a sort of hurry and as a result some other essentials are missing.

Section 3(1) of the Bill seeks to fix a maximum price for the essential articles but the maximum price is most often dependent on the supply position of such articles Unless supply position is also attended to, the mere fixing of a maximum price will not be very effective The fixing of a maximum price is not enough unless articles are available at that price. Section 3(2) of the Bill says that "the maximum price to be fixed under sub-Section (1) may be different in the different parts of the country for different articles". In my opinion this is not a very judicious provision and not very fair either. Price may very in different places in one State and the traders may take advantage of the situation if on account of drought or cyclone etc articles are in short supply in one area and as a result the price shoots up, the profiteers and black marketeers will take advantage of the situation and procure the essential articles from an area where they are in plentiful supply and available at a cheaper rate. They will then sell these articles in the scarcity hit areas at a much higher rate and thereby make large profits Now in those areas from where those things are bought at a cheaper rate, those things will fall in short supply and consequently the price will shoot up in those areas. Therefore, it will be better if a subsidy is given on the price of essential goods where they are not available and price have shot up. This will also prevent inter-State smuggling of essential goods.

Section 5 of the Bill provides that every dealer shall issue a receipt for every article sold by him and every purchaser shall ask for a proper receipt. Now the small retailer will be really faced with the problem on account of this because sometimes purchases are in extremely small quantity. In villages mostly things are purchased for 5 Paise or 10 Paise. A person may be entitled to 2 litres of kerosene oil but he sends his child with a small lamp to be filled with kerosene. Now how is it possible for the retailer to issue receipts for such small purchases? They may be harassed unnecessarily. These are some of the practical difficulties, in issuing a receipt in respect of every retail sale

Section 9 of the Bill says, "any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police may arrest a person without warrent on receipt of a credible information that such person is concerned with an offence punishable under this Act etc." Now who will be the judge of the credibility of information? Therefore, this term cradible information is rather vague If a Member of Parliament goes to a Police Officer and complaints about some dealer who is charging a higher price than that fixed by the Government or he is refusing to give proper receipt etc then this information may be taken as credible But if a poor cultivator lodges a similar complaint it may not be treated as "credible" Therefore, such complaints should be subjected to Verification rather than giving sweeping powers to the petty police officers and leaving these things to their entire discretion. Such sweeping powers may result in undue harassment to people. We know how the people behave. They are likely to misuse these powers for getting free supply of all the articles needed in their household. That means they may harass the traders unnecessarily and manage a free supply for themselves. This section needs to be properly amended.

I will, therefore, request Shri Lakkappa to bring forth another well thought and suitably amended Bill for this purpose and I have no doubt that the entire House will lend support to it, as this Bill is very well intentioned and shows much concern for the masses by and large. With this, Sir, I conclude.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, जिस विधेयक पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और सरकार को उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। अगर वह इस स्थिति मे नहीं है, तो कम से कम जिन बातों की चर्चा श्री लकप्पा के इस विधेयक में की गई है उन्हें शामिल करते हुए वह एक बड़ा विधेयक इस सदन के सम्मुख शीघ्र से शीघ्र पेश करे। इस विधेयक में जिन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की चर्चा की गई है वह बिल्कुल सही है बल्कि कुछ और भी चीजें छूटी हुई हैं जिनको इसमे जोड़ा जाना चाहिए था। उदाहरण के लिए हमारे देश में लाखों की तादाद में बुनकर है जो कपड़ा चलाते है और कपड़ा बुन करके अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं लेकिन उन्हे सूत नही मिलता है। जो सूत मिलता भी है उसकी कीमत पिछले दिनों बढी है। और चीजों की कीमत कुछ कम हुई हैं लेकिन सूत की कीमत में वृद्धि हुई है जिसको लेकर उनमें संकट है। आज उनका कपडा बिकता नही है। तो सूत भी आवश्यक वस्तु मे गिना जाना चाहिए। दवा की बात इसमें कही गई है। उसकी कीमत बढने देना नही चाहिए, उसकी कीमत ठीक करनी चाहिए लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि स्वयं सरकार ने इधर पिछले दिनो दवा की कीमत बढा दी। एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि कीमतें कम होनी चाहिए लेकिन दूसरी तरफ स्वयं इन चीजों की कीमतें बढा देती है जिसका असर साधारण और गरीब लोगों पर पडता है।

इसी तरह से चीनी की कीमत सभी जगहों पर एक समान नहीं है। अभी मैं पद यात्रा कर रहा था तो मेरे ही क्षेत्र के दो स्थानों पर 7–8 मील के फासले पर एक जगह चीनी की कीमत साढे तीन रुपया किलो थी और दूसरी जगह चार रुपया किलो थी। साढे तीन रुपया किलो उस स्थान पर जो मेरे क्षेत्र का हिस्सा है और चार रुपया किलो उस स्थान पर जोकि श्री बलिराम भगत, हमारे अध्यक्ष जी केक्षेत्र में है। तो अगल-बगल की जगहों पर इस तरह का फर्क है। तो इस विधेयक मे जिन आवश्यक सामग्रियों की चर्चा की गई है उनकी कीमतें जरूर तय करनी चाहिए। आप जानते ही हैं कि 1972 से लेकर 1974 तक किस तेजी के साथ चीजों की कीमतें बढी तो उस समय हमारे देश की दक्षिणपंथी शक्तियों ने, फासिस्ट शक्तियों ने उसका इस्तेमाल करके गुजरात और बिहार मे जो बावैला खड़ा किया उससे हम और आप परिचित हैं। उस समय चीजों की कीमत भी बढ रही थी और मुनाफाखोरों और गल्लाचोरो ने, जो चीजें थी भी उनको दबा कर रखा जिसके कारण चीजो की कीमतें और बढी, चीजें मिलती नही थी, लोगों को परेशानी होती थी। आवश्यक सामग्री लेने के लिए लोगों को चक्कर लगाने पड़ते थे। एक किरोसिन तेल की ही बात लीजिये, इसकी कीमत मे कही कमी नही हुई है। गल्ले की कीमत में गिरावट है, वह भी बहुत ज्यादा नही है लेकिन किरोसिन तेल में कोई गिरावट नही है। कोयले की कीमत मे कोई गिरावट नही है। और भी इस तरह की कई चीजें कही जा सकती है। इनकी कीमतें भी गिरनी चाहिए। यह बात ठीक है कि अनाज वगैरह की कीमतें गिरी है। किसान तबाह हैं, उनको सपोर्ट प्राइस देने की बात सरकार कहती है। एक तरफ किसानों की चीजो की कीमतें गिर रही हैं लेकिन जिन चीजो को किसान खरीदते हैं, जिनका इसमें जिक्र है जैसे चीनी, कपड़ा, खेती का सामान—उन सभी चीजों की कीमतें बढी हैं या फिर जिस अनुपात में औद्योगिक सामान की कीमतें गिरनी चाहिए थी वह नही गिरी हैं। तो इसकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए कि जिसअनुपात मे किसानों की चीजों की कीमतें गिरती है उसी अनुपात मे औद्योगिक सामान की कीमतें भी गिरें। यदि आप निश्चित रहे, खुशफहमी मे रहे कि चीजों

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

के दाम गिरे हैं, लोगों में कोई अशांति नहीं है, दक्षिणपंथी दलों का खतरा हमारे मुल्क में नहीं है तो आप फाल्स पैराडाइज में रहेंगे। मेरे पास एक अखबार है "जनयुग" जोकि दिल्ली से निकलता है उसकी खबर है

"दक्षिणपंथी पार्टियों द्वारा पुनः गिरोहबद होने की कोशिश"

इसमें जनसंघ का दल आता है, भालोद आता है, संगठन कांग्रेस के और, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने 20, 21 मार्च को बम्बई में जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में एक गुप्त बैठक की और फैसला किया है कि जनता का असंतोष आगे भड़क सकता है उसका इस्तेमाल करके आन्दोलन की तैयारी की जाय। जनता पार्टी बनाने का उन्होंने फैसला किया है। उस मीटिंग में जयप्रकाश नारायण का भाषण हुआ उसका मैं एक जुमला पढ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं "लोकनायक ने स्थिति का विश्लेषण कर चुकने के बाद यह निष्कर्ष निकाला कि फिलहाल किसी क्रान्ति की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है क्योंकि ऐसा लगता है कि कीमतें गिरने और जरूरी जिन्सों के अधिक मात्रा पर उपलब्ध होने से लोगों की हालत में आर्थिक सुधार हुआ है।" इसको वह देख रहे हैं। लेकिन आगे वह क्या कहते हैं "अगर आर्थिक स्थिति बदतर हो जाये और राजनीतिक स्थिति ऐसी ही बनी रहे या बदतर हो जाय तो मैं यह नहीं सोचता कि लोग इसे ज्यादा दिनों तक स्वीकार करेंगे।" तो यह पार्टी इस बात की तलाश में है कि जो काले कारनामे यह पहले कर चुकी है उस तरह के काले कारनामे फिर शुरू हों, और जैसे जैसे चुनाव का समय नजदीक आयेगा यह लामबन्द होते जायेंगे, एकत्र हो कर आप पर चोट करने की कोशिश करेंगे। तो उनसे बचने के लिए एक ही तरीका है कि चीजों की कीमतें बढ़े नहीं; चीजें पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलें, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, होर्डर्स और गल्ला चोरों के खिलाफ सख्ती की जाय। जब तक गल्ला चोर रहेंगे, मुनाफाखोर रहेंगे दाम बढ़ेंगे। जाहिर बात है कि आप का सरकारी तंत्र उनसे मिल कर के काम करता है, चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं। इसीलिये हमारा दल बार-बार मांग करता रहा है कि आवश्यक चीजों का या गल्ले का जब तक राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नहीं कीजियेगा तब तक आप गल्ला चोरों को, मुनाफाखोरों को आखिरी तौर पर पराजित नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि वे सब तरह से आपके कर्मचारियों को मिलाना जानते हैं, और उन्हें मिलाते हैं। इसलिये भ्रष्टाचार कम नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि बढ़ा है।

अतः जो मंशा इस विधेयक का है इसे स्वीकार कीजिये तभी आप दक्षिणपंथी ताकतों का राजनीतिक तौर से मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। माननीय राजदेव सिंह ने कहा कि अब कहीं भी लिस्ट नहीं लगती है, न आपके अधिकारी, दुकानदारों से कहते हैं कि लिस्ट टांगें। कोई दुकानदार कैश मेमो नहीं देता। इन्होंने पांच साल की सजा की बात कही है। वह बिल्कुल सही है। लेकिन उसके आगे आपने यह लगा दिया कि 5,000 रु० जुर्माना। मेरा कहना है कि 5,000 क्या अगर आप 10,000 रु० जुर्माना भी लगा दीजिये तो बेईमान व्यापारी जुर्माना दे देगा और बच जायगा। इसलिये मेरी राय में उसे सजा ही दीजिये तभी आप उनका नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं। और आप राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की तरफ बढ़िये। अगर नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं तो जिन बातों की चर्चा इस विधेयक में की गई है उन्हें स्वीकार करते हुए आगे बढ़िये और अपने तंत्र को चुस्त कीजिये। इमरजेंसी की जो हवा शुरू में थी वह समाप्त होती आ रही है। उसे फिर से स्थापित कीजिये तभी आप आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों को आगे बढ़ने से रोक सकते हैं, या कम कर सकते हैं। किसानों के साथ न्याय कीजिये। उन्हें काम आने वाली चीजें, मिलने वाली चीजें सस्ते दर पर दीजिये, खासतौर से कपड़ा और खाद।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है सरकार इसको स्वीकार करेगी और इसके आधार पर कोई नया और विस्तृत विधेयक प्रस्तुत करेगी।

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इन्दौर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन ही नहीं, बल्कि आवश्यक समझता हूं। कुछ सज्जनों ने अभी कुछ ऐसी दलीलें दीं जिनसे मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। इसमें नई बात कुछ नहीं है। यह कहा गया है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भाव बांध दीजिये ताकि मुनाफाखोरी न हो और दूसरे यह कि कानून भंग करने वाले को सजा दी जाय। मंत्री जी ने पहले ही कितनी दफा कहा है कि हम भाव बढने नहीं देंगे। लेकिन भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, और बहुत सी चीजें तो ऐसी हैं कि जिनके भाव घटे ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि बढ़े हैं। मेरे पास कपड़े के भाव हैं। 1972 में कपड़े का भाव क्या था और आज क्या है। दिसम्बर महीने तक भाव बढ़े हैं और कच्चे माल के भाव कम हुए हैं। इसको माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी स्वीकार किया है और कल ही मैं इस मामले पर बोला हूं। आपने ये भी आदेश दिये हैं कि हर वस्तु का स्टाक बताया जाये और उसके भाव उस पर लिखे जायें। तो श्रीमन्, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भाव बांधने में कठिनाई भी क्या है, अभी माननीय सूर्यनारायण जी बोल गये कि भाव कम हो गये हैं। इसलिये भाव बांधने की जरूरत नहीं है? मैं कहता हूं कि जब भाव उतरते हैं तब उनका बांधना बहुत आसान और आवश्यक होता है। जब भाव बढ़ते हैं लोग जरूरत पड़ने पर चोरी से ज्यादा पैसे देकर चीजें खरीदते हैं और दुकानदार चोरी से ज्यादा पैसे लेकर माल बेचते हैं। आप के पास वस्तुएं हैं और भाव गिरे हैं तो भाव कन्ट्रोल करने का मतलब तो यही होता है कि चीजें अपने कब्जे में रहें और गलत तरीके से कब्जे से बाहर न जायें।

आपके बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह निश्चित तौर पर ठहरा दिया गया है कि उचित मूल्यों पर वस्तुओं के वितरण की व्यवस्था की जाये। आप वितरण की व्यवस्था तो बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार करेंगे और उसी प्रकार से उचित भाव बांधना भी आप के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है और आपने अगर भाव नहीं बांधे तो बहुत सी चीजों के भाव बढने लगेंगे। कोटन के भाव पिछले साल क्या थे और इस साल क्या हाल है इससे कपड़े के भाव भी बढ़ रहे हैं। जहां तक इन वस्तुओं का जोकि कल्पलकर्णा जी ने बिल में शामिल की हैं, का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि इनको कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। आपका पहले से ही आवश्यक वस्तु कानून बना हुआ है, जिसमें आवश्यक वस्तुएं क्या-क्या है, वे ठहरा दी गई हैं और हर एक प्रदेश की सरकार अपनी आवश्यकताओं को समझ कर उसमें और चीजें इन्क्ल्यूड कर सकती है और उसमें से निकाल भी सकती है।

श्रीमन्, आपने कार के दाम कम कर दिये लेकिन साइकिल के दाम कम नहीं किये। आपने टेलीविजन की कीमत कम कर दी लेकिन एक देहाती जो ट्रांजिस्टर को लेकर चलता है, उसकी कीमत कम नहीं की। तो बहुत सी वस्तुयें ऐसी है जिनकी कीमत आपको निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी और इसमें आपको स्वीकार करने में एतराज भी क्या है। आप कह जरूर कर सकते हैं कि कुछ टाइम मांग लीजिए और सोच समझ कर उन वस्तुओं के भाव रखिये। गवर्नमेंट को मौका भी देना चाहिये। इसके बारे में लक्ष्मा साहब खुद सोचेंगे और गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में सोचकर भाव निर्धारित करे। वह यह सोच सकती है कि कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं को आवश्यक वस्तु की लिस्ट में इन्क्यूड किया जाये और उस भंग के लिये क्या सजा रखी जाये। इस चीज को गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर ही छोड़ना चाहिये . . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मेरे सबसे बड़े दोस्त लक्ष्मा साहब हैं और मैं उनको बहुत मुबारकबाद देता हूं परन्तु उनसे यह कहना हूं कि यह बिल लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है। जार्ज साहब, आप इसको पढ़े यह लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपका एसेंशियल कोमोडिटीज एक्ट 1955 है। शंकरानन्द जी उनको समझा रहे हैं कि वे एसेंशियल कोमोडिटीज एक्ट, 1955 पढ़ ले। इस एक्ट को पढ़ने के बाद यह मालूम हो जाएगा कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है इसको कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है और इनको लागू करना एक बहुत बड़ी बात है।

उस गांव के अन्दर जो कि लक्ष्मा साहब का निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, वहां कोई दुकानदार बैठता है और दो, तीन, चार या पांच रुपये रोज कमाता है, तो उसको सुबह उठ कर यह बोर्ड पर लिखना होगा कि मेरे पास इतना घी है, इतना तेल है, इतनी दाले और इतनी शक्कर है और फिर एक एक भाव का उसको लिखना पड़ेगा और बेचने के बाद उसको क्वांटिटी लिखनी होगी और भाव मुकर्रर करने होंगे। अब जार्ज साहब का यह काम होगा कि समय समय पर गजट में छपवाया कराये कि क्या क्या भाव हैं। तो यह उनके लिये एक बहुत भारी काम हो जाएगा।

A very important work which is being entrusted to you.

यह तो चाहते है कि आदमी इमानदार न बने। अगर ईमानदार बने तो कानून का सहारा ले। ये जो वकील है ये पांच-पांच हजार रुपये कमाते है, एक छोटा-सा डाक्टर सात-सौ रुपया कमा लेता है, ये सफेदपोश चोर हैं। इन चोरों का इलाज क्या है? आप छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों को पुलिस के हवाले करने जा रहे हो। मैं आपको एक मिसाल दूं। एक इंस्पेक्टर किसी छोटे से दुकानदार के पास जाकर कहता है कि तुमने यह लिख कर क्यों नहीं टांगा कि तुम्हारे पास कितना दूध है? उसने कहा कि हुजूर चार किलो दूध लाया था, दो किलो चाय में लग गया, दो किलो रह गया। इंस्पेक्टर ने कहा कि लिख कर क्यों नहीं टांगा, कानून यह कहता है। आपभी यह कानून बनाना चाहते हैं। कितना स्टाफ कौन रखेगा, इस कानून का क्या मतलब है, यह समझ में नहीं आता। आप लिखते है :—

"Every dealer shall exhibit at a conspicuous place at his shop or place of business the fixed price of essential articles and the details of stocks of such articles held by him in the prescribed form"

दुनिया परेशान है इस कानून से, अगर ये कानून नहीं हटते तो फिर बन्द करो इन दुकानों को।

सभापति जी जार्ज साहब बैठे हैं। गावों में आपकी असेंशियल कामोडिटीज इसलिये नहीं पहुंच पाती कि डीलर को कलेक्टर कहता है कि जिला हैडक्वार्टर में जो भाव है, उस पर गांव में बेचनी पड़ेगी। छोटा जो बिजनेस करने वाला है वह कहता है कि इनको नहीं खरीदूंगा। आप उसे केरोसीन का टिन देते है, वह नहीं ले जाता क्योंकि सारा टिन बेचने के बाद उनको दो-चार रुपया ही मिलता है।

यह लक्ष्मा साहब बड़े विद्वान है। सभापति जी महोदय ये क्या लिखते हैं इसमें—

"... stocks of such articles held by him in the prescribed form."

गांव में दो पैसे की चीज लेनी है तो कहा जाएगा कि रसीद लाओ। हिन्दुस्तान में दो परसेंट पढ़े लिखे लोग नहीं हैं और आप

कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं कि रसीद दो और रसीद लो । इस कानून से तो कोई चार आने को शुगर मांगेगा तो कहेगा कि रसीद दो । अब वह बिचारा छोटा-सा दुकानदार रसीद देगा या अपना धंधा करेगा । पाठे साहब आप तो इन चीजों को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं--देखिये

"Every dealer shall issue a receipt in the presecribed form for every article sold by him....."

श्री बी० बी० नाथक (कनारा) : प्राइस फिकसेशन के बारे में बोलिये ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : प्राइस फिक्स कैसे होगी ? आप तो काफी अच्छे एडवोकेट हैं देखिये फिर क्या लिखा है--

".... and the person so arrested shall be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours of such arrest."

अब आपका कांस्टीट्यूशन का आर्टिकल 22(2) कहता है कि

"Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of 24 hours....."

यह बिल जो आप लाये हैं, इसे 1972 में लाते, जब कि भाव चढ़ रहे थे । अब इस बिल की जरूरत नहीं है । आप इसको वापस ले लीजिये, मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगा ।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Sir, the Bill of Shri Lakkappa is unnecessary and is an unnecessary exercise in legislation. Whatever be the objectives he has in mind, most of them are already covered under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the Rules and Regulations and Notifications issued thereunder by the Central Government and by the State Governments from time to time. Morever, we have got two Defence of India Acts, one passed in 1971 and the other passed in 1975 and, under the Defence of India Acts, the prices of essential commodities have been fixed. For his infromation and for the information of those who have not cared to know the realities of the situation prevailing now-a-days, I may say that there is a Price Control Order and there is a provision for the display of a price-list in each and every shop. The District Magistrates are empowered to fix the prices of eggs and milk in their respective districts under the Essential Commodities Act and cognizance of offences under that Act and the regulations made thereunder can be taken by the courts of law on the report of public servants, and police officers can arrest persons for infringement of these rules. Therefore, my submission is that Mr. Lakkappa should be more up-to-date in his knowledge.

A surprising thing is that, in clause 10 of his Bill, he has mentioned that "An Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 shall have effect notwithstanding the provisions of this Act or rules made hereunder". So, it appears he is conscious of the existence of an analogous law, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. If he cares to go through the provisions of that Act, he will find that nothing in this country can escape the clutches of all the comprehensive provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

So far as drugs and cosmetics are concerned, their prices are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. So far as the prices of cars and other motor vehicles are concerned, they are controlled under the Industrial Regulation Rules. So far as the prices of popular varities of cotton cloth are concerned, there is price fixation of standard cloth and anybody who sells them at a price higher than that prescribed therefor will be liable to be prosecuted. As regards silken and polyester cloth, their prices have not been fixed under any rules, but so far

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

as the law goes, Government may fix the price of any commodity it thinks fit.

Therefore, my submission is that, although his objectives are very laudable, these objectives are capable of being achieved under the provisions of the present law

So far as Mr. Daga is concerned, of course he is totally oblivious of the fact that these commodities are under control and even under the 20-point programme, most of them have been brought within the regulatory procedure of the Essential Commodities Act. Therefore, without taking up the time of the House further, I would appeal to my honourable friend that he should have a second look, if the debate is postponed, at the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and withdraw this Bill He should rather bring in a Resolution for regulating the prices under the Essential Commodities Act if some of the items have not yet been brought within the rules of that Act.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय इसमें तो कोई सन्देह नहीं कि श्री लकपा का यह बिल बहुत पुराना सन 1973 का है और उस समय का जो वातावरण था उसकी हम सभी को याद है। दूसरा साल भी सन 1974 का ऐसा ही रहा। जीवन की कोई भी आवश्यक वस्तु यहां तक कि दियासलाई साबुन की टिकिया डालडा बिल्कुल समाप्त था और नही मिल रहा था। उसी भावना से प्रेरित होकर माननीय सदस्य यह बिल लाये।

पर जिस एक्ट बारे में बताया है जब कि एसंशियल कोडिटीज एक्ट और ड्रग एक्ट हैं उसके बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि ये उस वक्त भी थे लेकिन चीजें नदारद होती थी। स बिल में यह ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है कि आज भी उपभोक्ताओं को यह चीजें जिस ठीक कीमतों पर मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती हैं।

रा-मैटीरियल के दाम घटे हैं किसानों को पैसा कम मिला है गेहूं की 105 पये क्विंटल की प्रोक्योरमेंट की कीमत है लेकिन बाजारों में 90 रुपये तक मिल रहा है। मिसाल के तौर पर ट्रैक्टर ट्यूबर पिंग-सैट जो किसान की अपनी जरूरत की चीज हैं जिनकी साइंस, टैक्नौलाजी से किसान ने ये दिन दिखाया है कि वह ग्रीन रैवोल्यूशन लाया है, क्या ये चीज उसकी मस्ती मिलनी हैं? क्या इन चीजों की कीमतों को रगुलेट नही किया जा सकता है? इसकी बहुत जरूरत है।

अभी हमने देखा 2,3 दिन पहले एक कांफ्रेंस हुई फैडेरेशन आफ इंडियन चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री की। उन इंडस्ट्री वालों ने कुछ मांगें की। इंडस्ट्रीज ने हमेशा सरकार को भाले की नोक पर दबाया है अगर डालडा की कीमत नही बढ़ाई गई तो डालडा पैदा नही करेंगे अगर सीमेंट की कीमत ही बढ़ेगी जो कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में था तो सीमेंट नही बन ई जाएगी। आज भी उनकी टेडेंसी और प्रवत्ति उसी तरह की है और वे उसी तरह काम कर रहे हैं। जो मीटिंग तीन-चार दिन हुई आपने भी जोर-शोर से पढ़ा होगा मैंने भी देखा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि सेल्स-टैक्स को एक्साइज में मिलाया जाये जो पैसा बैंकों से क्रैडिट इंस्टीटयूशनस से लिया जाता है उसका रेट बढ़ा दिया जाये। कोई-कोई तो यह कह गया कि 4 परसेंट ब्याज पर रुपया इंडस्ट्रीज को मिलना चाहिये। इसके साथ ही सरकार को व्यापार के क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल नही घुसना चाहिये। एक सज्जन मजाक में कह रहे थे कि सरकार ने गल्ले का टेक-ओवर किया और फिर वापिस किया। जब सरकार की क्षमता नही है तो उसको नही लेना चाहिये। आज मुट्ठी भर लोग ही व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लिये

हुये हैं। सारे देश की इकानामी को अपने हाथ में लिये हुये हैं। वे चाहते हैं गरीब आदमी जीवन-भर आवश्यक वस्तुओं से महरूम रहे। इस बिल का चाहे जो मंशा हो लेकिन इसने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जरूर आकर्षित किया है। सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि किसी तरह चीजों की किमतों को रेगुलेट करे।

यह ठीक है कि हमने मिक्स्ड इकानामी के नाम पर कन्ज्यूमर क्षेत्र को बिल्कुल प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हाथ में छोड़ दिया है ताकि बेसिक चीजे बनाई जायें। सरकार कर भी नहीं सकती इसलिये उसने कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स को हाथ में नहीं लिया है। इसी वजह से हम उन पर निर्भर हैं। आप पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं आप देखते हैं कि कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स बनाने वाले प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उद्योगपति कितना खर्चा करते हैं। उनके आलीशान बगले होते हैं आलीशान गाड़िया होती है दफ्तर होते हैं और और वे अपने यहां बड़े बड़े अफसरों को 10 10 और 15 15 हजार रुपये महावार तनख्वाह देते हैं और इसके अलावा सम्प्चुअरी एलाउन्स भी देते हैं। दुनियाभर की चीजे उनको मिलती है। हमारा पढ़ा-लिखा नौजवान प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ जाने की आकर्षित होता है वह सरकारी नौकरी में नहीं जाना चाहता। इसलिये कि उनके यहां ग्लैमर है शान है, उसको ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है।

सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता आज यह है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में सरकार इस बात को देखे, हमारी डैमोक्रेटिक सरकार है, सोशलिस्ट सरकार है, वह यह देखे कि वहां दुनिया भर के बड़ी तनख्वाह वाले लोग न रखे जायें क्योंकि हमको लड़ लोग नहीं मिलते, दूसरे जितनी भी राशि उनके मैनेजमेंट और दूसरी चीजो पर खर्च होती है, वह हमारी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाती है और यह खर्चा अल्टीमेटली कन्ज्यूमर को सहन करना पड़ता है।

प्राइवेट स्कूल और सरकारी स्कूलों के टीचर्स की तनख्वाह बराबर हो इस बारे में कई आवाज उठाई गई थी। लेकिन आज हमने देखा कि चार-पांच वर्ष के संघर्ष के बाद ये तनख्वाहें बराबर आई हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर में ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक, बड़े बड़े अफसरों से ले कर नीचे के कर्मचारियों तक, की तनख्वाहों में पैरिटी हो।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कन्ज्यूमर्स की प्रोटेक्शन के लिये एक कौंसिल—नेशनल कन्ज्यूमर्स प्रोटेक्शन कौंसिल—बनाने के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल लाया जाएगा। अगर वह बिल तैयार है, तो उसको इसी सेशन में लाना चाहिये, नहीं तो उसको अगले सेशन में अवश्य लाया जाये। हमारे देश के कन्ज्यूमर्स के हितों की रक्षा करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

मार्जिन आफ प्राफिट की रेशो निश्चित करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। मैं तीस, चालीस, हजार रुपये खर्च कर के शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद नौकरी करती हूं, और मुझे गिने-चुने पैसे मिलते है। अगर मैंने कोई व्यापार या धंधा किया होता, तो सम्भवत मैं कहीं अधिक रुपया पैदा कर सकती थी। आज समय आ गया है कि यह तय कर दिया जाये कि एक उद्योगपति को इतना पैसा लगाने पर पर इतना प्राफिट मिलना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य प्राफिट सीलिंग होनी चाहिये।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम यह जरूरी है कि कि कन्ज्यूमर्स के हितों की रक्षा की की जाये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C GEORGE) Mr Chairman, Sir, my friend Shri Lakkappa has brought this Bill with

[Shri A. C. George]

the best of intentions and welcome objectives. I must say that this is a very well-meaning Bill. Not only that, in some respects it is even prophetic. Shri Lakkappa introduced or formulated this Bill in March 1973 and I fully agree that at that time this Bill was quite relevant. I say 'prophetic', because when I went in detail into the various provisions of the Bill that he has submitted for the consideration of this House, I found that quite a few of them have already been implemented. So, this Bill has been acted upon. In fact, quite a few actions have already been taken.

If you think of 1973-74, at that time there was a scarcity psychosis in this country. The prices were shooting up, many items of mass consumption were just not available and there was a general clamour among the consumers that they were an absolutely neglected entity. When we look at the price level also, during 1973-74, we can see that there was an unprecedented price rise of 28 per cent. That is why, I say that there was every justification for the hon Member, Shri Lakkappa to think of this Bill in 1973. But during the course of these two-three years, quite a few actions and measures have been taken by the Government Towards October, 1974, for the first time, a separate Department by the name of Civil Supplies was created by the Government of India. Earlier, there were so many departents and Ministries which were looking after the production administratively. 'Produce More' was the slogan, but the concept of 'Distribute Better' and in a more systematic way was started in 1974. A sustained effort was made in that direction. This year 1975-76 is perhaps the one full year of the functioning of this Department. And, with all modesty, may I humbly submit that due to the various fiscal, enforcement and monetary measures taken by the Government of India, there was a climbing down on the blackmoney circulation and, to that extent, on the hoarding capacity of the profiteers. Apart from that, the attempts made in streamlining the public distribution system also has had a salutary effect and the economic system this year witnessed a containment of the inflation and increased production and a vast improvement in the availability of essential commodities. A major achievement of this year 1975-76, if I may say so, has been on the price front. Not only has inflation been contained but also there has actually been a sharp decline in prices as compared to the preceding year. While during 1974-75, a rate of inflation of 23.1 per cent was recorded, we have achieved a negative rate of inflation of 3.4 per cent in the wholesale prices on the basis of the 12-monthly average, in the year ending March 1976. On a point to point comparison, a minus rate of inflation of 1.7 per cent was achieved in July 1975 soon after the proclamation of Emergency, but it is more telling and revealing after the emergency. This minus rate of inflation has almost continuously improved in the subsequent months reaching a record level of minus 8.5 per cent in March 1976. It may be added that the wholesale price index has reached the peak level in 1974 September, perhaps a year after Mr. Lakkappa moved this Bill. When it stood at 330 at the end of March 1975, luckily it has come down to 309 and since then it has fallen sharply reaching 282.9 which, I am glad to inform this august House, is the lowest figure ever achieved during the past 25 months. May I, with all modesty, submit that in the whole world there is not a single country other than India which can claim that the price level has been brought down to a point which was prevailing 25 months ago while the general tendency was for inflation. We are able to bring it down to that level.

The falling trend in the wholesale prices has been reflected in the consumer prices. Earlier the situation, especially, before the emergency, was that when there was an increase in the wholesale price index, the consumer prices were quick to catch up and they were very quick to increase the prices but, by any chance, if there was a reduction in the wholesale price index, the time-lag was 1 month, 6 weeks and even 2 months and they strictly refused to bring it down. A salutary effect of the emergency is, as I pointed out just now, that when the wholesale price index was coming down to the level of 283 or 285, the consumer price index also has come down very near to that, in the sense that it has come down to 288 or 290. This also is a phenomenon which we were able to achieve during the last 5-6 months. Normally, the consumer price index used to lag behind and quite often refused to come down to the level of the wholesale price index. It is very relevant perhaps at this juncture to point out that the consumer price index for industrial workers reached a peak in October 1974 when it stood at 335. By March it has declined to 321 and since then it has declined further and the latest available consumer price index in February 1976 is 209. In other words, the fiscal year 1975-76 has witnessed a decline of 6 5 per cent in the consumer prices for industrial workers. This is more telling in the matter of agricultural labour. A large and sharp decline has taken place in the consumer price index for agricultural labour. The index for consumer price for agricultural labour reached a peak of 385 in October 1974. By the end of March 1975 it declined to 373 and since then it has come down to 292 for the month of February 1976. In other words, there has been a remarkable fall of 21.7 per cent in the consumer price index for agricultural labour during the preceding financial year.

I am just quoting these figures. I know that statistics alone will not feed the people. There may be a few places or some pockets or some items where during the week some slight fluctuation might take place. That is why I may point out that we have a very very happy situation when the wholesale price index is almost stable. During the whole month, if we take from the 27th March to the 24th April, the price index is almost stable ranging between 283 to 288. Our intention is to consolidate this distribution and review the price situation, as it will be very relevant, when we think about the lean months also. In our country from May to October, every year when there is a general tendency in the price to go up, for the first time, last year, i.e. May 1975 to October, 1975 we were able to not only prevent the prices going up, but we were also able to bring down the prices and we are taking different measures to see that this position is consolidated. May I, at this juncture, make it very plain and take a clue from my hon. friend Shri Ramavatar Shastri that it is not our intention to achieve the crash of price that will hit against the farmers whose incentive of production will slow down, which ultimately will tell badly in the next year. We are not attempting a price crash but we are only trying for a price stabilization at a reasonable level when it will be remunerative for the agriculturists and the farmer to produce and at the same time for the consumer to get at a rather reasonable price. For this we have to evolve an agency to monitor price and supplies, to expand the public distribution system, and to take measures for consumers protection and the development of consumer co-operatives. Monitoring is an important factor in a vast country like ours with 570 million people and with varying consumption habits also.

In the matter of edible oils, for example from the State I come from—the basic edible oil is the coconut oil, whereas in the North of India it is mustard oil and in the West of India it is the groundnut oil. In the matter of consumption pattern there are various factors. So, monitoring about different items is quite vital. That is why we have statistics from monitor-

[Shri A. C George]

ing centres who will be feeding us with the information available—if there is any scarcity, abnormal price increase or crash in prices. All these factors go in for a stabilised system for the formulation or a policy for public distribution. I am happy to report that monitoring system is working very well. In the meantime our concept about public distribution, I may say, is not one of fire-fighting operation; it is not an *ad hoc* arrangement which has to spring up overnight when there is scarcity. In a vast country like ours, unless we have a ready made mechanism—a proper and healthy one—and at the time of scarcity if at all it comes when there is any difficult situation of availability, at that time when the people clamour for a proper distribution system, nobody can create it overnight. So, it must be a permanent entity, not a fire-fighting operation. For that in collaboration with different States, in co-operation with other State authorities, we are streamlining the system of public distribution which will come to the help of the public in times of difficulties and even in normal times.

In this context, I may like to appeal to the whole country, it is in the interest of the consumer to patronise the fair price shops. Of late, there is a tendency among the consumers when things are available at a reasonable price not to go to the fair price shops because the village trader at the same time is a small banker also. There is a credit part in it. It is quite natural for the consumer to go away from the fair price shop and go to the traditional retailer. If that happens and if the consumer do not patronise fair price shops at the time of difficulty, any Government, any machinery will find it impossible to spring up a system which will come to the help of the people. That is why we are thinking of a permanent entity of public distribution system and a model system is being evolved in various parts of the country and I am quite hopeful that within a short period we will be in a position to evolve a final picture also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you not give goods on credit in your fair price shops?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In a country like India with 570 million population, spread from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and Punjab to North Eastern Areas, the credit facilities can be thought of only through the co-operatives. That is why we want to bring more and more of the fair price shops and the public distribution system through the cooperatives. It is out intention and it is our earnest attempt to see that the public distribution system becomes fairly a good network through these consumer cooperatives.

17 hrs.

Now, if I could revert back to Mr. Lakkappa's Bill, under item No. 2, he wants the dealer to exhibit the prices Sir, there may be a few complaints from one part of the country or another. But this has been recided and this has been pointed out to the State Governments They have been told that these things should be implemented forcibly There is also the recent package commodities order. There is also the provision under Defence of India rules and regulations. Every person is bound to show the net weight and measurement and the price at which he is to sell with the variation of the extra local taxes. In our country we have been long accustomed to the practice of short weighments and measurements The consumers used to associate it with the philosophy of fate and karma, saying, God will punish you for this, because you are weighing less and charging more So, they were looking upon it as something which is taken for granted. We have now changed the whole concept. Unfair trade practices should be put an end to. It is something for which punishment has to be awarded

by the Government. Instead of treating it as a sin to be punished by God after death, we have said, this is a crime, which has to be punished by the Government by society, in his own life-time, instead of his bring punished by God after death. Therefore, what I say is that an effective consumer movement can be built up and institutionalised only with better awareness among consumers.

Now there is better awareness among consumers in regard to all these aspects and effective action is being taken by State Governments especially after the proclamation of emergency and the announcement of the 20 point economic programme by our hon. Prime Minister. An effective consumer movement has to be built up and we hope that with the various measures that we have been taking, with the legislative measures which we are embarking upon, we will meet the requirements of the consumers. The Essential Commodities Act has been recently amended.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I wish to ask for one clarification if he would kindly bear with me. Mr. Lakkappa wanted that Government should fix the maximum price. I want to know whether you have determined on the proper ingredients of a price fixation policy. The pith and substance of Mr. Lakkappa's proposal is this. You have to fix the maximum price. Are you today in a position to accept this and give us a pricing formula?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I will revert back to this question subsequently. It has been said that the present tendency is for the consumer movements to be concentrated in urban areas. The Consumers Cooperative Development Corporation has formulated a scheme whereby sufficient help will be given for the urban consumer cooperatives to spread out in rural areas.

And within two to three months, we were able to cover quite a few villages through the urban cooperatives which are spreading to the villages also. Let me now just point out a few facts. Clause 1 speaks about the maximum price to be fixed. Obviously, this is a very very wider question with far-reaching consequences.

Most of the essential commodities of mass consumption in nature are already covered under different rules and regulations and guidelines about the prices. So, to make a sweeping dcision that the maximum price has to be fixed is something, which this august House will appreciate, has to be gone into in depth. Though Mr. Lakkappa was proheying something. it may take some more time for us to do that.

SHRI B. V NAIK: Sir, I do not want to intervene many times. Take, for example grapes. Out of 115 million tonnes that you procured, you distributed only twenty million tonnes and the remaining ninetyfive million tonnes are going to the open market. There is no price fixation and only the market prices are operating there Let the hon. Minister kindly clarify this

SHRI A. C. GEORGE. I would like to add here ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Kindly listen to me also. May I know whether the maximum price of commodities like wheat, paddy should be fixed or the necessity or the need of the time is to fix the minimum support price. It is just the other way (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, I do not enter into the price controversy (*Interruptions*). It is no use only saying that this is a very well meaning Bill. Of course nobody can question the spirit behind this.

In 1973, it was relevant. But, during the past three years, many measures have been taken which actually absorbed the spirit behind it I only said that there were certain provi-

[Shri A. C. George]

sions which were of very far-reaching consequences. And so, this has to be gone into in depth. This is a very well meaning bill which is something on which it may take us some more time to come to any conclusion.

The most important step in this matter is the price stabilisation. (*Interruptions*) A very prompt action was taken. That is, enternal vigilance, in a way, the price of the essential commodities. That step was taken in time. In this context, I would like to point out one thing Just before the budget and, after the budget, it was decided that there should be a vigilance to avoid pre-budget hoarding and post-budget price manipulations. It had a very good effect and I can also report it to this august House that many other measures taken such as the taxation and other reliefs given by the Finance Minister had, to a great extent, reflected in prices.

I would like to conclude by saying that the National Consumers Protection Council is thought of as an important measure in the matter of price stabilisation for keeping the price level under check as also the quality control and the unfair trade practices. At present, the consumers are subjected to various types or cheating, such as exaggerated publicity, wrong type of packaging, undermeasurement or underweighment, adulteration and cheating even in the brand names. All these types of unfair trade practices are proposed to be brought under control. And this National Consumers' Protection Council will be a watchdog committee with statutory powers to watch over the price situation and it will be of great relief to the consumers and this will be a great step forward in the consumer movement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When is this going to be formed?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We are going to form it shortly. This National Consumers' Cooperative Council at the State and District levels will be a watchdog committee which will keep a strict vigilance over the price movement and availability of the quality goods.

Sir, in the light of the above explanation that gave even though I appreciate the spirit behind this Bill as a well-meaning step taken by Shri Lakkappa, I may request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw it. We have already implemented many of his suggestions. Others will be also thought of and given due consideration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must be grateful to the hon'ble Members and also the hon'ble Minister for having supported the principles, sentiments and the reasons behind the Bill. Of course, some of the friends have pointed out certain defects in the Bill but ultimately they also agree on principle that the reasons and objects which have been set-out in the Bill are commendable.

I am also grateful to the hon'ble Minister who has taken much pains to dig out certain facts. Sir, I would never like to minimise the steps taken by the Government. This Bill was introduced before the Emergency and because of the very many measures taken during the Emergency it has really brought a discipline in this country. We have to congratulate our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for these measures.

But, Sir, why cann't the hon'ble Minister take advantage of this Emergency to consolidate and also see to it that full measures are taken for the benefit of the consumer. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that even in the circumstances of today the object of the Bill is relevant as in spite of the various measures hav-

ing been taken the retail prices as well as the whole-sale prices in various parts of the country are not steadily improving. Even during the Emergency the prices of certain consumer articles have not come down inspite of the various measures having been taken. I agree that these are all deep-rooted.

After the declaration of Emergency the hon'ble Minister made a statement in Cochin wherein he said that Rs. 2,000 crores worth of fraud has been created in the consumer movement. It may be due to cheating, over-weighing, in the quality or in various modes of operating machinery employed by various traders and various other people who are operating on the lives of the consumers. The hon'ble Minister was very vehement that they want to introduce a consumer resistence movement in order to see that the prices of the essential commodities will be such that the same will reach the common masses. But I would like to quote here:

> "The scheme for the distribution of controlled cloth has not enjoyed an altogether smooth sailing. Prior to March 1975, when quality control was introduced, the actual pattern of controlled cloth production seemed to have no relationship to demand, nor was the quality satisfactory."

Further, it is said:

> "Again, the distribution arrangements, which were largely entrusted to the National Consumers' Cooperative Federation, proved to be somewhat unsatisfactory as the cooperative agencies found themselves unable to lift the entire quantities of controlled cloth allotted to them."

As my friend, Shri B. V. Naik, also pointed out we have not so far taken steps to fix the actual price of every essential commodity. We do not know what is the actual price or the actual manufacturing cost of an article, and the inputs. Taking all these things into consideration, are the Government of India capable of fixing the actual price leaving a minimum or maximum profit? In the ultimate analysis, it has to reach the common man at a price which should be fixed.

They said that in regard to sugar, it is available in various open markets at controlled price. There are two markets operating in this. Sugar is a most important consumer article. The rich can afford to buy it and stock it. Reference was made to some brand names circulating and fake medicines, baby foods, essential commodities like oil, soap. Today we have not tackled the big manufacturers who are quoting fancy prices and showing you that this is the manufacturing cost. Actually you have not gone into what should be the marketing price to be fixed for every article that has been manufactured. The manufacturers take advantage of this situation. Sometimes when you announce control or removal of control, then take advantage of the situation. Take the case of cement. The cement manufacturers quoted exorbitant prices and sold it in the black market. Even sugar was sold in the black market. Hoarders are creating a situation whereby they control the prices They are not amenable to any discipline. When the prices were fixed, the market was controlled, discipline was enforced and MISA applied and restrictions imposed and emergency operated, all these things have come under control. Advantage should be taken of this situation to put the hoarders, blackmarketeers, fake manufacturers and brand-name manufacturers in their proper place and control the whole situation. That is why I say that if you cannot control the entire manufacturing system, at least control the distribution system. If you control the distribution system, you will know actually what is the price. Therefore, the Government has to come forward to fix this price. That is why I say that even today this is very relevant. Unless the law

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

is stringent, unless you take all these steps, even the effects of the emergency may become stale. This must not happen. The emergency has to have its effect and we have to consolidate this situation.

Take, for instance, this situation. It was not the intention that there should be distress sales of commodities. But during this emergency, the prices of certain agricultural commodities are falling down and it has created a very difficult situation for the farmer. At the same time, you are not controlling the price of tractors. You are not even controlling the deposit that the farmer has to make for power consumption Therefore, in order to control the overall economic system, you must deal with the matter more efficiently and more effectively

17.19 hrs

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA *in the Chair*]

There is the question of industry's responsibility to the consumers This is also a very interesting subject Has the Government of India ensured the discharge of this responsibility of the industry, those who manufacture consumer articles? Here is a very useful article If I read it out, I think it will be very useful for members to know

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you reading the full article?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It says:

> "The social responsibility of private industry is a recurring topic for discussion these days, particularly among the critics of the private sector; profits are no longer an index of efficiency; if an enterprise makes profits its affluence is taken by these critics as conclusive proof of the selfishness of the enterprise and its callous disregard of public welfare. Similarly the losses made by enterprises, more particularly public sector enterprises, are sought to be justified by them, in all seriousness, as a measure of the sacrifices made by them in the public interest through sacrifices in the interests of the consumers or through public welfare measures not directly connected with production or through financial contributions to popular public causes....
>
> The most important social responsibility of a business corporation is its responsibility to its consumers—to supply products and services of good quality at reasonable prices in adequate quantities The growing list of public enactments for consumer protection in most countries is proof that the consumer requires protection against the corporation"

The consumer movement shou'd be in a position to tackle the needs of society The consumer movement has been operated through co-operatives. Will you kindly tell me how many co-operative institutions are functioning properly? Did you not find out even in Madras the co-operative movement, co-operative societies have become the hotbeds of corruption and vested interests There are vested interests even in consumer movement, in the co-operatives, corporations and all those things. Consumer needs protection against the corporation. In India the producer can get away with practically any misrepresentation regarding the quality of his products Protests were made when the producers and manufacturers are not producing quality items for the consumption of people You have seen pharmaceuticals and anti-biotics and life-saving drugs and oil and other things. It is produced and distributed, adulterated and all that. Those people are taking advantage of every system and still those people are managing. Therefore, it is very necessary to have a system of public distribution for articles of mass consumption.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Have you abandoned fixation of prices?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is not like that. Take Lever brothers and soaps manufactured by them. Have you gone through their accounts?. Do you know how much they manufacture, whether they are manufacturing quality soaps, how the exchequer gets involved, what is the distribution system, blackmarketing that they are indulging in and so on. The whole economy has been controlled by those people. Similarly, medicine and other consumer articles. You must see that. Some categories should be organised. Categorywise consumer industry should be nationalised. All the prices should be controlled by you and fixed by the government. The quality should be fixed. Quality items are not forthcoming. Take the money value and the purchasing power of the people in this country. They are poor people. Mr. Daga was saying that small articles were purchased by small trader. Even today big trader and small trader are cheating small consumers. In a one rupee purchase, he cheats to the extent of 50 paise. For 100 rupees purchase, he will cheat Rs. 80. That is the dimension of cheating, fraud and everything. It is perpetuated. Ultimately it will result in consumer dissatisfaction. Therefore at least the distribution of consumer articles should be taken over; the distribution system has to be controlled. Prices should be fixed by the government and it should be notified. Today it is not so. Mr. Naik was saying this the other day; he was also supporting this point. Take the textile industry. What is the requirement of cloth in this country for the vulnerable sections of our people, poor and middle-class people. They must get at least one or two varieties of cloth. You allow all designs and types because they can manipulate and expand and make profits At the same time they fix fancy prices for those designs. In this country we are thinking of social change and revolution. You are also thinking of bringing some structural changes in the comprehensive bill in order to elevate the system and also for the eradication of poverty in the country. While doing so, I would request you to see that the money supplied to the poorer class of people has some value, because the purchasing power is going down. So, under these circumstances you must take advantage of this for at least controlling the prices of essential articles and the Government should not play in the hands of the monopolists. So far as consumer articles are concerned, this Bill would definitely go a long way. I think this bill has been appreciated by one and all. You have mentioned during your speech that certain steps and also certain measures will be taken at the national level. Before you take such measures, I think it is very necessary to go deep into the antecedents and the profit margin of these monopoly houses. What is the impact on the economy of the country on account of the activities of these monopoly houses? The Government should take note of this. Lastly, I would like to mention that you have applied these measures only to small people. Today even certain smugglers and big profiteers have escaped from the present Emergency and therefore the Emergency should work more vigorously. Still I feel that this Bill has got certain value. A notification in regard to the prices of various consumer articles is not enough. The Government should fix proper prices for the consumer articles. It is only the trader and the manufacturer who have said that they have fixed the prices of certain articles. The Tarrif Commission operates only in the case of goods manufactured by the various antrepreneurs. They should see and work out what is the actual cost of the total goods produced by the manufacturer, what is the price fixed by the manufacturer and what is the actual profit that he gets. These are the important aspects that you have to take into account. I am glad that a comprehensive measure is being taken up in this regard. I also seek your permission that while considering the comprehensive measure, certain provisions of my Bill may also be incorporated in that. With these words, I commend my Bill.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I have already accepted many of the principles behind it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister has already accepted much of the provisions in principle and you have also stated that these measures may be considered in the comprehensive Bill. In the light of that, are you withdrawing your Bill?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I think that the Hon'ble Minister has really appreciated my view-points. But I think that in respect of whatever measures you want to take, they should be covered by a time-bound programme. They should be beneficial to the common man. In the background of the assurances given by the Hon'ble Minister, I wish to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That leave be granted to Shri K. Lakkappa to withdraw the Bill to regulate the prices of essential articles of daily consumption and to prevent profiteering in such articles."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

17.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of article* 124)

सभापति महोदय : अगला विधेयक श्री पी० के० देव का संविधान में संशोधन के लिये है ।

श्री पी० के० देव ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I have given an amendment to which some objection has been raised. It may be permitted to be considered.

सभापति महोदय : जब अमेंडमेंट का समय आएगा, तब उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

श्री पी० के० देव ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

As early as 1971, while browsing through the Constitution of India as a student of law, I along with certain friends came across some lacunae and I thought it would be my duty to try to plug those loopholes. Under the compulsion of my duty, I brought this Bill which was introduced on 25th June, 1971. It must be remembered at this stage that my Bill has absolutely nothing to do with the later developments, i.e. when Mr. A. N. Ray was appointed as the Chief Justice of India on 26th April 1973. Two years prior to that, I brought this Bill and it is my good fortune that it saw the light of the day today in the ballot, after a lapse of five years.

If you go through the statement of objects and reasons you will be convinced yourself that a sound procedure should have been laid down regarding the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The statement of objects and reasons reads thus.

"The Constitution of India does not lay down any procedure for the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, though the Constitution is clear regarding the procedure of the appointment of other Judges of the Supreme Court. Any citizen of India who has been a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts for five years or has been an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts for at least ten years and is considered by the President as a distinguished jurist is eligible for such appointment. The appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is within the discretionary power of the President who acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. It is, therefore, high time that

the procedure for the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is laid down.

Hence this Bill."

The main object of this Bill is that we want that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should be above board. He should be like Caesar's wife and nobody should be able to point a finger at bis impartiality. I do not like that a person like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, however great he may be, should suggest the composition of the Bench of the Supreme Court when the case for the appeal of the Prime Minister's election petition came up for adjudication. The Supreme Court is one of the main edifices on which the very foundation of our democracy stands. So, we want that an independent judiciary should be a very important factor in our life, for the preservation of our various rights enshrined in the Constitution and to give effect to the directive principles laid down there. Much wind has been taken out of the sails from the debate on my Bill, as there has been a marathon debate on this very question on the 2nd and 4th May, 1973 in this House, when three judges were superseded by Mr. A. N. Ray on 26th April, 1973. Those three Judges —Mr. Shelat, Mr. Grover and Mr. Hegde—resigned and it created a countrywide controversy and as a result, there was a debate in this House. It gives a very painful reading to go through the debate and the heat which had been generated in this House. It created countrywide criticism because there was a departure from the practice of appointing the senior-most Judge as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Supreme Court, a practice which had been followed for the last 23 years, the only exception being in the case of Justice Imam on ground of health. The question again came up in 1973. I know the usual defence which will be given against this Bill. They will quote the 14th Law Commission Report which was presented in 1960. They will say that the Law Commission has categorically stated that the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court need not be the Chief Justice. Along with this recommendation, there were several others recommendations which the Law Commission has made like making the justice cheaper, reducing the amount of stamp duty, etc. All the other recommendations have been put in the cold storage Now, this question will again come up in this House and they will quote from these scriptures that it was not mandatory on the part of the Government to abide by any procedure. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Constituent Assembly debate on this clause when the draft Constitution was being debated. All those who participated in that debate had expressed their apprehension and suggested that the highest forum of justice should be so insulated against all sorts of pressures that it should not lose its independent character. Right from Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena, who is a sitting Member of this House, Shri K. T. Shah, Shri Thakur Das Bhargava and so many others—if I will go on quoting, it will be time-consuming—had expressed their apprehension that the judiciary should not depend upon the sweet will of the executive. As a matter of fact, a suggestion was made that the appointment of the Chief Justice should be made by Parliament, by two-thirds majority. For the removal of any Judge of the Supreme Court on the ground of proved mis-behaviour or incapacity, this House has a say in the matter and can do so by a two third majority.

In Great Britain, the appointment of Chief Justice is made in the name of the Crown by the executive of the day. In the United States, the appointment is made with the concurrence of the Senate. So, in every country, there is some procedure but so far as our country is concerned, I would like to read a few passages from the marathon debate that took place in this House on those days. While quoting some of the speeches, I pay my greatest regards to Mr. Kumaramangalam, the son of a great

[Shri P. K. Deo]

cricketer, Dr. Subbaroyan. He played a very short, but a very brilliant innings. And he always played a straight bat and called a spade a spade. He never minced words. He spoke what he actually felt. In his speech, he had highlighted the confrontation that is going on between the Parliament and the Executive, with the Judiciary; and in that connection, he had quoted the Golak Nath's case, the bank nationalization case, the privy purse case etc. I quote from Mr. Kumaramangalam

> "The Chief Justice should be a man who will be able to put an end to this period of confrontation"

Then he went on, on the philosophy of the judges.

Governments come and go, but the judges who are of the permanent cadre of our judiciary, are the persons to interpret the law We come and go, every five years, the Government changes and new laws are made, but they are the persons to interpret the law There was a time even in the United States when Mr. Roosevelt had to make some adverse remarks on the Supreme Court there on the New Deal legislation. That was in the thirties If you go through the history of the confrontation between the judiciary and the executive in various countries, it makes an interesting reading; but in this debate, very interesting facts have been revealed. My friend, Mr Piloo Mody had dealt with in detail, the fundamental rights and the directive principles. Fundamental right is a right inherent in the Constitution; but as for the directive principles, they require the Government to bring about those changes, so as to give a better future to the coming generation or to posterity. He dealt with at length the human rights—right from Magna Carta of 1215 and to the French Revolution and American Revolution and to the United Nations Charter of Human Rights. My friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee had then cited the judgements of several judges. He was very frank. Reactionary and progressive are very relative terms. Even Mr. Ray criticized very strongly, the Government's position on the newsprint control case. He might have been judged at that time as reactionary, but certainly he was judged as a very progressive judge So, the question of philosophy should not stand in the way of appointing a person to the highest post in the judiciary As I pointed out, the independence of the judiciary is one of the main pillars of this democracy; and the judges should be properly insulated from all sorts of pressures; and there should be a prescribed procedure for the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and here I suggest that the Senior-most Judges should be made the Chief Justice and it should be codified and it should form part of the Constitution. It is because of compulsions of duty and of conscience that I have brought in this Bill, with the best of intentions; and I commend it to the House I beg to move that the bill be taken into consideration

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.".

SHRI B R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, I stoutly oppose the Bill introduced by the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo. Perhaps he is labouring under a delusion when he says that Chief Justice of Supreme Court can be independent only when he is appointed to that post on the basis of seniority and that if a Judge of the Supreme Court is promoted to the post of Chief Justice, he will be amenable to the influence of the Government of the day, which is responsible for his appointment.

The character, quality and independence of a Judge depends, not on the benefits and prizes which are offered to him by the executive, but it depends on the inherent make-up of the man. In England, a country which is perhaps taken as a model by the

mover of this Bill, the Lord Chancellor who presides over the highest court of appeal is a political man. The occupant of the highest office in judiciary in England is a political man. The judiciary there is not insulated from the political influence. Still, nobody has pointed an accusing finger against the functioning of the judiciary there. So, it is the convention that matters. There has hardly been any occasion for the executive to interfere with the day to day working of the judiciary in our country. Therefore, merit should be given preference and not age or seniority in the matter of selection.

We all know how very difficult it is under the Indian Constitution to remove a judge of the High Court or Supreme Court. It requires a substantive motion in Parliament which has to be passed with two-thirds majority. As Shri Chatterjee knows very well, the mouth of the citizen is shut against any comment about the conduct of the Judges in their day to day functioning in the various High Courts. Even under the Rules of Procedure of this House, the conduct of the Judge cannot be discussed, unless there is a substantive motion of impeachment against him, for which also a very elaborate and stringent procedure has been laid down.

After all, the Presidential Palace is not far away from the seat of the Supreme Court in Delhi. The intelligence service is there, the public opinion is there, so many suggestions and information come from different sides, which are duly considered by the Head of the State, the Rashtrapati, who enjoys the confidence of the whole nation. We should have the fullest confidence that he will act fairly and impartially and only in the interest of the nation, by making a proper selection of a person to occupy the highest office in the judiciary.

Then, even the Chief Justices of the High Courts are not appointed on the basis of seniority. Seniority in age or tenure of office does not ensure the other qualities which are the prerequisites for appointment to the highest office. There are judges who have been appointed some time or the other on various considerations. It is to be presumed that they have been appointed because of their qualities of head, though not of heart, but the subsequent behaviour of those Judges did not justify the inference that they were eligible for appointment to the office. I may agree with the suggestion, if it emanates from the hon. Members of this House, that a procedure should be evolved for the selection of Judges in general, not only of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the High Court, just as it is done in the USA where there is the Senate Judicial Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Bar Associations are consulted.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I agree that the Bar Associations of those places where a Judge has worked for the last nine years should be asked to give their opinion. If that is done, I think there would be a concensus about a certain person being eligible to the office.

So, we are not at present concerned with the *modus operandi* which is to be adopted by Parliament in the matter of the selection and appointment of Judges, but we are confined only to the limited subject whether seniority should be the sole and exclusive consideration for the appointment of a person as the Chief Justice. My submission is that this matter was discussed at great length during the time of the late Shri Kumaramangalam. Many acrimonious things were voiced from the side of the House occupied by the hon. Mover of the Bill, and they were adequately answered.

Now, the question of the philosophy comes in. A wrong and erroneous view has been circulated by the Members of the opposition and by people who endorse their line of thinking

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

that a committed judiciary means that whatever the Government of the day says to them should be accepted by them and that they should abandon their judicial independence in favour of the view dictated by the executive. But this is not the commitment. Only half of the truth is being circulated. The whole truth is that everybody is committed to certain things in life. The hon. Members of this House take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution as also the members of the services and the Judges themselves. What is the Constitution? There are many things in the Constitution, but the core, the heart, of the Constitution is Part IV which contains the ideological aspirations of the people of this country, namely the establishment of an egalitarian society free from exploitation, where there will not be any monopoly of concentration of wealth, but unfortunately this basic social philosophy embodied in the Constitution has not been properly interpreted.

And the fundamental rights are no doubt very valuable but certainly the basic principles of the Constitution enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution, namely, the directive principles, cannot be ignored without the disastrous consequences of destroying the very fabric of our democratic institution.

Therefore, in interpretation of the fundamental rights, a proper weight rather a preferential weight has to be given to the directive principles of the Constitution enshrined in Part IV. So, therefore, what was meant by committed judiciary was the higher commitment to the philosophy of the Constitution, the commitment to millions of people in this country who are still submerged in poverty and ignorance and nobody, howsoever eminent he may be, sitting in the highest court of judiciary can ignore these principles. However, these are not the points for the time being for consideration. We shall discuss that topic if ever another amendment in the Constitution comes in.

While concluding my speech, I will appeal to the hon. Member who is not now committed to that archaic group of Parliament and functions as an Independent Member in this House, to forget his views which were erroneous and should see the light of the day; he should trust the wisdom of the Rashtrapati, in making a proper selection of the Chief Justice in this country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill which was introduced, it appeared in 1971, has become unreal in a sense not only because this House had a very comprehensive debate in 1973 when the supersession of three Supreme Court Judges had taken place but also because the judiciary has devalued itself in this country. And I am a disillusioned man along with the vast masses, struggling masses, masses who have been deprived of the benefits which have been enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution, but which this Government has never thought of enforcing; those paper rights which have been provided in Part IV have never been made enforceable. Therefore, the judiciary which has today, in my submission, let down the people of the country in a way as we have seen in the latest judgment, according to me does not require or justify any special consideration from the people of this country.

Sir, I not only feel but charge that the rule of law in this country has been subverted by the executive and that subversion of the rule of law by the executive has unfortunately been legitimised by the judiciary in this country as we find when we read through the last judgement Why are we talking and discussing about Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court when the access of the common people to the Supreme Court is becoming a matter of great uncertainty, a great difficulty for the common people and what for will they come to judiciary?

So long the emergency is continuing in this country the door of the judiciary is almost closed. None of my fundamental rights is exercisable. I have no right of life.

The Chief Justice was appointed with great fan-fare in 1973 because of his philosphy, because of his forward-looking views, as was discovered by the person sitting on that side by reading through his previous judgment or by an interview, I do not know.

Now, that learned Chief Justice of India has held that there is no right to live for the common people in this country. The masses of this country have no right of personal liberty so long as the Emergency is continuing. We have no fundamental right. The Directive Principles are not enforceable. Neither have I any fundamental right nor can I ask for the Directive Principles to be enforced, nor can I say, I want to be a free man, if I have not committed any wrong against the law of the land. I cannot say, please give me an opportunity to establish that I have not done anything wrong....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute.

Shall we continue or shall we take it up on the next day?

HON. MEMBERS: Next day.

सभापति महोदय सदन की बैठक अब 10 मई, सोमवार 11 बजे दिन तक के लिये स्थगित होती है ।

18.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 10, 1976/Vaisakha 20, 1898 (Saka).

GMGIPND—I—714 LS—28—6—76—978.